

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS).
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in every description of BRITISH AND FOREIGN Stocks and Shares, and in all COLLIERY AND IRON Shares.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in shares not having a general market value.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following COLLIERIES:—Cardiff and Swansea, Chapel House, Clee Hill, Hockley Hall, New Sharston, Silkstone Fall, Thorpe's Gawber Hall, United Bitumens, and Welsh Freehold.
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10 Great Laxey, £11½.
10 Rosewall Hill.
10 Hingston, £2 3s. 6d.
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10 Last Chance, £3 1s. 6d.
10 Ladywell, £2½.
10 Llanrwst.
10 Marke Valley, 10s.
10 Malpas, 12s. 6d.
10 Carn Brea, £2½.
10 Minera.
10 N. Quebrada, £3 8s. 9d.
10 Old Treburtett, 14s 6d.
10 Old Bathoole.
100 Prince of Wales, 9s. 9d.
10 Pennerly, £1 3s. 6d.
120 Port Phillip, 9s. 6d.
10 Penstruthal, 11s. 3d.
150 Plympton, 5s. 9d.
60 Parys Mount, 10s. 3.
10 West Chiverton, £2½.
25 Richmond, £6 11s. 3d.
20 Rookhope, 17s. 6d.
15 Roman Grav., £15½.
20 S. Carn Brea, £3.
25 Sweetland Ck., £4 6s 3.
10 S. Condurrow, £3½.
100 South Aurora, 12s.
15 Tankerville, £2½.
2 Tincroft, £32½.
2 Tincroft, 16s. 3d.
60 Thornhill Reef.
50 Unit Mexican £3½.
50 Utah, 12s. 6d.
10 Van, £23½.
40 Van Consols, £3 8s. 9d.
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50 Wharfedale Wood-moor Colliery (£6 paid), offer wanted.
15 Wheel Kitty £7½.
50 W. Tankerville, 23s. 6.
10 West Chiverton, £2½.
100 West Maria, 10s. 9d.
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Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

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50 New Quebrada, £3½.
100 Parys Mount, 10s.
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50 Pennerly, £1 3s. 6d.
50 Tylwyd, 6s.
20 Unit Mexican, £3½.
65 Chapel House, with 50 Lovell, div. £4½.
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Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

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35 Bampfyde, £2½.
35 Chapel House, £4 2s 6.
35 Colonial Assur., £1 7s 6.
10 East Lovell, £11½.
60 Flagstaff, £4 13s. 9d.
40 Llanrwst, £2 16s. 3d.
50 Sweetland, £4½.
30 Marke Valley, 10s.
30 Old Treburtett, 13s.
30 Prince Patrick, 4s.
10 Parys Mount, 9s.
50 Pennerly, £1 2s. 6d.
20 Richmond, £3½.
25 Rio Tinto, ½ dis.
10 Roman Grav., £15 3s 9.
20 S. Roman Grav., 11s.
25 Sweetland Ck., £4 3s 9.
20 Tankerville, £2½.
25 Van Consols, £3½.
15 West Chiverton, £2½.
20 Wheel Kitty, £7½.
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Established 1857.

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Bampfyde.....£ 1½..£ 2½	Pennerly.....17s. 6d....22s. 6d.	Birdseye.....15s....17s. 6d.	Penstruthal.....10s....11s.
Bog.....2½..3	Princed of Wales.....7s. 6d....9s. 6d.	Birdseye Creek.....2½..3	Providence.....6½..7
Carn Brea.....67½..80	Richmond.....15..15½	Cathedral.....17s. 6d....20s.	Roman Gravels.....15..15½
Clee Hill Colliery.....6s....8s.	Roman Gravels.....15..15½	Cook's Kitchen.....10..11	South Condurrow.....3½..4
Devon Gt. Con. (£1 pd.).....7½..9	St. Ives Consols.....8..9	Ding Dong.....10..11	St. Ives Consols.....8..9
Dolcoath.....40..42	Tankerville.....8..8½	East Lovell.....11½..12	Tecoma.....15s....20s.
East Van.....15s....17s. 6d.	Tincroft.....31..32	East Van.....15s....17s. 6d.	Van Consols.....3½..3½
Emma.....2..2½	West Chiverton.....2..2½	Flagstaff.....4½..4½	West Chiverton.....2..2½
Llanrwst.....2½..2½	West Maria.....1..1½	Lydney.....10s....12s.	West Tankerville.....1..1½
Marke Valley.....13s....14s.	Wheel Crebor.....1..1½	New Dolcoath.....7s. 6d....12s. 6d.	Wheel Grenville.....3½..4
Old Bottle Hill.....1½..2	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).....7..7½		

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30 Australian, £2.	25 Herodfoot, £2½.	30 Richmond, £6½.
30 Bellavista, £1.	25 Hingston Down, £1.	50 Rookhope, 17s. 3d.
30 Bampfyde, £2½.	25 Ladywell, £2½.	45 Rosewall Hill, 6s. 3d.
50 Boscawen, 2s. 3d.	30 Last Chance, £1½.	20 Russia Copper, £2.
50 Chicago, £5.	50 Lovell, £1½.	55 Rica, 6s.
60 Cwm Elan, 1s. 9d.	60 Malabar, 12s. 6d.	5 Sweetland, £4.
20 Emma, £15½.	50 Malpas, 10s. 9d.	40 Sierra Buttes, £1½.
30 East Van, 12s. 3d.	50 Marke Valley, 12s. 6d.	50 South Aurora, 9s. 6d.
10 East Lovell, £11.	50 Mid Moonta, £2½.	20 Tankerville, 10s.
30 East Grenville, 8s.	30 New Quebrada, £3.	8 Thornhill Reef, 15s. 3d.
20 Eberhard, £3½.	12 Newfoundland, £1½.	50 Tecoma, 15s. 3d.
30 East Caradon, £1½.	50 Old Treburtett, 11s 6d.	30 Van Consols, £3½.
50 East Basset, £2½.	50 Old Bathoole, 6s.	100 West Caradon, 1s. 9d.
25 Flagstaff, £3½.	50 Pennerly, £1.	50 West Chiverton, £2½.
30 Frontino, 6s. 3d.	50 Plympton, 5s. 9d.	50 Wheel Mary, £2½.
5 Great Laxey, £11.	60 Parys Mount, 10s. 9d.	30 Wheel Uny, £2.
30 Green Hurth, 6s.	20 Providence, £4.	70 West Maria, 10s.
50 Glasgow Caradon, £1.	50 Penstruthal, 8s. 9d.	20 Wheel Crebor, £1½.

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Bankers: London and Westminster.

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500 Cathedral. 50 Providence. 100 Wheel June.
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Several mines are making a profit with present prices of tin, and will do well should any further advances take place.

times about the same, and is rising rapidly. Our sluice-cut is about 20 ft. deep, and if it should strike the bed rock again, as I anticipate, I think we are as deep as it will ever pay to work. Our cut makes a fine outlet, and with a good rig and plenty of water will produce fine results. We moved the machine 120 ft. ahead yesterday.

MALABAR GOLD WASHING.—June 18: By referring to the minutes, a copy of which we now forward, the board will obtain full information as to our progress in opening the mine since the water became available for that purpose.—**Mine:** From the very full details previously sent, and the map forwarded by last mail, it will be evident to the board that our starting operations must be almost entirely limited to opening a communication from the monitor to the head of sluice—a distance of over 500 ft. This cut, which is termed a "ground sluice," is nearly all through unproductive ground as yet, and, therefore, dead work. By-and-bye our sluice (as indicated on sections) will be carried up on its present grade through the opening now making. The stratum of pipeclay which forms the more superficial portion of this cut has, fortunately for us, run into sandy strata in depth, with some indications of gravel, which increase as we advance towards the north, so that in the very short time we have had the water on to help us in opening (ten days' half work) we have been enabled to effect a vast deal towards running off the immense masses of unproductive ground which at present cut us off in some degree from communication with our sluice. The latter, as, before noted, over 500 ft. from the monitors, and 123 ft. below their level.—**Productive Work:** Very little pay gravel has been run during these ten days' washing. Near monitor No. 1 we are evidently on the edge of the channel, or gravel deposit, and though for the present the banks available are low we shall very soon get into higher ground in this direction. A reference to the minutes will show the board that in the work of opening we have to labour under great disadvantages, and the amount of what can be called pay gravel run through our short sluice may be put down, at the very outside, at 10,000 cubic yards. The result of our partial clean-up of the 5th is, therefore, quite satisfactory, as it shows what we expect to do in five days when in better working order, and can bring both monitors and a larger supply of water to bear and we may add, when our outlet is perfected by the addition of the sluice we are now putting in in the ravine, allowing that we meet with nothing better than we have as yet found, and that we run only 50,000 cubic yards per month, our present partial clean-up indicates a future produce of not less than \$4000 to \$5000.—**Aqueduct and Water Supply:** We have not used on an average over 1000 in. of water. This quantity can soon be doubled, and it is satisfactory to say that the water has been now running every day in the ditch without giving the slightest trouble.

Additional Sluice: In order to work for the future without interruption and loss of gold this addition became a matter of very great importance, so much so that we have resolved to suspend washing until we get in the 225 ft. of sluice at the lower end of the string. This addition is of the greatest urgency for the following reasons:—480 ft. of sluice (our present length) is entirely inadequate to the scale of our works, and the mass of stuff running through has nearly time to deposit as large a proportion of its gold as it will to. This was anticipated from the beginning, and we now have proof that such is really the case, from the fact that we find amalgamated gold in the ravine below the dump. The prolongation of our sluice will also be of great advantage to us in another way, as it will carry the immense body of tailings we run beyond a flat part of the ravine, which now shows a tendency to fill when we run heavy stuff. This is the only part of our outlet which has caused us some anxiety, but below the turn alluded to (see sketch last mail) there is ample grade to run off the heaviest kind of tailings in any quantity.—**Cut for the Forerunning Sluice:** This work is proceeding actively, all our hands being put upon it, but as the bend is full of very large granite boulders considerable work and blasting will be required before we can lay the sluice. The carpenter's work is all ready.—**Cut to Turn Andamos Quebrada:** On referring to sketch sent Mr. Pechey, it will be observed that any extension of our sluice from the foot will have to be placed for a considerable distance in the bed or channel of the Quebrada. In order to avoid the danger from floods in this position we have to make a short cut through the east bend of the Quebrada, and turn the stream in this direction. This cut has been of cast iron, and is now finished, with the exception of putting in a small dam.—**Undercurrents:** One of these will be put in before we begin running again. The timber is nearly ready. From the extreme lightness and fineness of some of our gold there is no doubt that it will pay us well to put in undercurrents and pieces of sluice through the whole length of our tailing ravine. This work will be gradually accomplished in course of time, and without interrupting our productive work. Every mine in California with a good outlet is only too glad to avail of these means of increasing at no working cost the amount of their returns.

General Remarks: It was only our desire not to disappoint the board which induced us to make a trial of our machinery and the mine on May 9. It was patent to us from the first that nothing like a steady run or even serious work could be effected until the mine had been opened so as to allow us to avail of our great advantages. In a new mine like Malabar, fully productive work can only be attained by a gradual process of opening—fortunately for us the process will here be a short one, and in a great measure productive also as the first small experiment has proved. Since turning the water on the mine we have only used one monitor for 10 days (doing about half duty). Nearly all our washing power was employed in running off sand and pipe clay, and opening through unproductive ground, frequently suspending operations in order to allow the enormous mass of stuff from ground sluice to run out of the ravine. The effective work of No. 1 monitor cannot be estimated at the utmost more than five days, or (say) 50 hours. No. 2 monitor did not work at all, as there is no grade open yet to it. We only used on an average 1000 in. of water. The result of the experimental clean-up is, therefore, very satisfactory, as we are now convinced that we can, when open, do six or eight times as much in the same time, and we are in much larger proportion of gold in the ravine. Our clean-up for this brief period was as nearly as possible 52 ozs. melted gold, and we should undoubtedly have had one-fifth more if we had more sluice, and our ground sluice was down to grade. The board must not consider this as any run at all, it would be a great injustice to the property to do so. Our work in Malabar, as so often observed, will be continuous and quite independent of all outside influences of weather, advantages which in the long run will show for themselves. We hope the board will perceive the necessity as we do of starting the mine on a good sound basis, and will not feel disappointed at the postponement of a run until it becomes really practicable to effect one.

BLUE TENT.—Telegram from the superintendent, Colonel C. W. Torrey:—We have cleaned up after a run of 35 days on Enterprise claim. The gross returns are \$7500; the running expenses are \$750.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Mr. E. Hay, June 23: Jesus Maria y José: With the view of stopping down the ore left between the seven winzes sunk on the north-west lode, to the extent of 200 yards, we have commenced on a small scale to draw the water off, and the results thus far are very satisfactory, as we are throwing down fair-class ore at a very trifling expense. No change in the other workings.—**New Concern:** Adit of San Cayetano and Mine of Buenos Ayres: The ground has again become very soft. In great part it is steeple, and very probably we shall have to timber up in the short distance, a short as much as the upper portion of the lode has taken a more southerly direction, as in the end its bearing is now south 75° west, and the breadth is more than 5 varas.—**Old Shaft of Buenos Ayres:** The water rose a little in the week ending June 13; but in the following week there was no perceptible change in the level. The ore met with in clearing out some of the old workings proved of no value, but have found, if we could work downwards, fair ore, no doubt, could be got at, as the appearance is identical to that of San Antonio, where the value of the lode has increased as the ground has been opened.—**Sandstone at Oviera:** The ore of Santa Elodia continues to show the same favourable appearances as I have reported in my recent letters. In the upper workings the yield of ore has increased a little as we have opened new workings. In one of these the ley was lower, and for a couple of days the assays averaged 5½ marks, with about 50 grs. of gold. Since then the ore has improved, and I still entertain the hope of getting an average ley of a little more than six marks.

NORTH AMERICA (Gold).—Mr. Morgan, July 4, writes: The work of cleaning 350 ft. of the tailings ravine was finished on the 1st instant: the gold obtained therefrom weighed in the bar 395 45 ozs., estimated value \$7400. The whole cost of getting this gold out was \$5000. It is disappointing that the cost of the tailings ground could be cleaned this season; it is certain there would have been obtained as much as \$20,000, and possibly \$30,000. The character of the gold washed from tailings was much better than I expected to see, very many pieces weighing 1 to 2 ozs., and several 3 to 4 ozs. We have now commenced to thoroughly clean the yard bottom. Only a light force has been employed in the mine this week, it being generally considered a holiday week. It is very necessary that the main tunnel and some of the main drifts north and south should be kept steadily advancing, but owing to the profit from the old ground being light, I have hesitated to go on with any drift ahead that was not in gravel, and would to some extent repay immediately the cost of running. You will understand that the work underground at this time consists entirely in extracting gravel from the old breasts—some small profit can be made out of this ground. It seems hopeless to get through the water season without running behind with the expense in a small amount, which I estimate at \$3000. After the failure of water, which may not be until near September, I have taken to carry out the whole of the work on a partly credit basis. The Bank of La Pora, from whom I have hitherto had accommodation, purpose moving a part of their capital. Should water run during the winter, long before that time the deep ground now so wet would have dried out, and a quantity of it could be had out and ready to wash. There are occasionally winter seasons when water for limited washing runs constantly. It would not be necessary to have capital to pay labour in full from month to month, but sufficient to be independent and pay the hands on account as they might want their wages, or in full if they were discharged. The Chinese might for a time want wages monthly. Not having been able to extract much ground the stock of timbers, with the exception of a few of a special sort, is quite ample for a year or two. Other supplies, excepting candles, are on hand in abundance. It would be most unfortunate that operations should be suspended. The force of white hands now here are of a superior character, the principal officers are tried and faithful. The system of working Chinese in use here cannot be excelled in any other mine in the State; on this point I am quite sure, and arrangements have been entered into whereby all of this class can be had when wanted. It would, however, be very difficult to get together a force early in the spring season unless some previous preparation had been made—such as laying in a stock of such provisions as they would need in the fall of the year. The amount of capital that would be required would be \$15,000 or \$20,000; the whole might not be needed, and certainly would not be should there be water to wash gravel in winter. As to the prospects for another season, I can say that the mine has never looked so favourable as at present, and the assurance of a more favourable condition of rock ahead for a gold yield well supported. If there is no delay in getting the main tunnel and drifts run as far back as possible, there is hardly a doubt that the earnings another year will be large. It is indispensable that no time be lost in doing the work mentioned. Last year it was quite late in the season—not until October, that any large force were got at work opening ahead, and the obstacles in the way all through the winter were very discouraging, and bad as they were, had there been a few more weeks time before water started this spring, I think the drifts could have been run, which would have cut off the water and left the ground somewhat dryer.

MENZENBERG.—R. R. Koskilly, July 29: We are getting on well in sinking Dickins' engine-shaft, and the ground still continues to present that favourable appearance as reported on last week. There is no other change worthy of remark, and the engine and pitwork are working well.

BENSBERG.—C. Craze, July 25: Victoria Shaft: The sumptuous have secured this shaft with timber, and are now again in course of sinking; the lode is producing good ore for dressing.—**New Shaft:** In the level east of this shaft the lode in the bottom of the end produces good stones of lead ore, with a very promising appearance. The level west of this shaft will produce 6 tons of lead ore to the fathom, and I have rarely seen a more promising lode for producing

large quantities of ore in depth. The level in south-east end of open-cast is still producing good ore for dressing, but is not quite so good as it has been. I have no doubt as we drive a little further east it will again improve. We are now taking out the carbonate at the west end of open-cast for July delivery. No further change to notice.

EUREKA BULLION.—Following are the shipments of bullion made by the different companies for the month of June:—Richmond, 1,000,000 lbs.; Eureka Consolidated, 879,420 lbs.; Ruby Consolidated, 533,527 lbs.; Hoosac, 360,707 lbs. A total amount of 2,793,744 lbs. shipped, besides which there are nearly 500,000 lbs. produced not yet delivered.—*Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco).

A vein of extraordinary richness was struck a few days ago in the mines of the English company in Holcomb Valley.—*Mining Gazette* (Salt Lake City), July 11.

KILLAN AND THREE CROSS COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Offices, 25, Bucklersbury, London. FOR SALE, —95 SHARES, £5 each, £4 paid, at £3 10s. net per share. Address, "F. G. F.", Handsworth, Birmingham.

THE CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND OF THREE SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE PER SHARE has THIS DAY been DECLARED, free of Income tax, on the 45 shares of this company, for the quarter ending 30th June last, being at the rate of FIFTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable on and after the 15th August next. The Transfer-books will be closed from 10th August to 17th August inclusive. By Order, W. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Mine, near Minsterley, Salop, on TUESDAY, the 11th of August proximo, at Twelve noon precisely. Notice is also hereby given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from 4th August to the 12th August, both inclusive. J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager. 8, Austinfriars, London, 24th July, 1874.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS.—NEAR STOKE UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincl.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE WHEEL MARY TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Issue of 1000 unallotted shares of £5 each. Each share of £5 fully paid is issued at £2; and payable 20s. on application, 20s. on allotment, and the remaining 20s. three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.—Sir GEORGE INNES, Bart., Richmond, Surrey. JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S., Southwell Gardens, South Kensington. WILLIAM FORSYTH GRANT, Esq., 94, Piccadilly. WALTER MOORE MILLER, Esq., Gower-street, London. THOMAS ADDESHAW MUNDY, Esq., 38, Bishopsgate-street. HUNTER STEPHENSON, Esq., Newman's-court, Cornhill.

BANKERS—THE CITY AND COUNTY BANK, Abchurch-lane, London. SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, St. Austell, Cornwall. **AUDITOR**—CHARLES BOWAN, Esq., Public Accountant. **SECRETARY**—W. R. PRICE, Esq.

OFFICES.—10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.—Wheel Mary Tin Mine is situated in the parish of St. Dennis, Cornwall, and is of great extent, being about one mile north and south and east and west. There are five known and well-defined lodes in the mine, all containing rich work for tin, and at present there are many thousands of tons of tinstuff broken and ready for the stamps.

The produce of these lodes is richer than almost any other mine in Cornwall, for whereas tin stones producing only 4 to 6 lbs. of tin to the ton are considered profitable for working, those in Wheel Mary produce over 40 lbs. to the ton, by which it will be seen large profits can be made. One lode produces as much as 112 lbs. to the ton. Professor White, who broke samples promiscuously, made the following analysis:—

LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE, 25, FINCHBURY-PLACE, E.C., SEPT. 1, 1873.		
CERTIFICATE OF ASSAYS OF THREE SAMPLES ON TIN ORE.		
No. 1.—Marked "Wheel Mary"—	Market Tin, one specimen	Per Cent. 16.5
Do. second	Do. second	4.0
No. 2.—Marked "Wheel Mary"—	Metalline Tin, one specimen	71.0
Do. second	Do. second	54.5
No. 3.—Marked "St. Dennis Consols"—	Metalline Tin, one specimen	14.0
Do. second	Do. second	3.5

Thus the average of each shows—No. 1, 10½ per cent.; No. 2, 62.7 per cent.; and No. 3, 8.7 per cent., being considerably in excess of the ordinary average. Broken by myself from very large boulders.

W. WHITE, Assaying and Consulting Chemist. Capt. Tregay, manager of Pedra-an-drea United Mines, in his report, says:—"In taking samples I rejected the best stones, and took only what appeared of doubtful value. One of these produced 48 lbs. of black tin per ton of stone; another produced 68 lbs. per ton, and another 112 lbs. per ton of stone. I had this black tin reduced to metal, and it produced 14 in 20, equal to 70 per cent. of very fine metal, which is a very good produce, and considerably above the average of Cornish mines."

A steam engine and 24 heads of stamps have been erected, and all necessary dressing-floors and appliances laid out and placed on the mine to render marketable the tinstone, and some tons of black tin have already been dressed and sold. The directors now propose to lay down a tramroad from the stamps to a clay-pit on the set, and to erect winding gear, as there are many thousands of tons of tinstuff of fine quality which can be put through the stamps at few shillings per ton, and realise a very handsome profit, which at present cannot be made marketable for want of a tram and winding apparatus. This can be accomplished in a few weeks at a very small cost.

The directors consider this property to be one of the richest in Cornwall, and invite subscriptions for 1000 shares with unusual confidence. By the sale of these unallotted shares now being offered to the public more than sufficient capital will be provided for the purchase and erection of extra machinery, which is now found necessary to render marketable the immense deposits of tinstuff.

Already a dividend has been paid, and it is estimated after the erection of further machinery profits of from 30 to 40 per cent. may be obtained. The mine has been inspected by the leading mine surveyors in the district (whose reports can be seen at the office of the company), all of whom hold a high opinion as to the value of the property, and whose opinions have been fully borne out by actual results.

The directors, taking into consideration the vast resources of the mine, the comparatively inexpensive cost of working, and the upward tendency of the tin market, they invite subscriptions, fully believing in the profitable result of the undertaking. The directors would draw attention to the shares being issued at a discount. The value of the property has never been questioned, and has been thoroughly proved; but they have taken into consideration the recent depressed state of the mining market (now gradually improving), and have resolved to give the public the benefit of the proposed low price.

The tinstone in the mine is considered practically inexhaustible. Applications for shares must be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded either to the offices of the company or the City and County Bank, accompanied with a deposit of 20s. per share. The shares will be allotted strictly in the order of application, and the list will be closed in a few days. Prospectuses containing extracts of and full reports may be obtained at the offices of the company or of the bankers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.—To the Directors of the Wheel Mary Tin Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid the sum of £ being a deposit of 20s. per share, on shares of £5 each, issued at £3 each in the above company, I hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number which you may allot me, and to pay the balance of 2½ per share in terms of the prospectus, and I hereby authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Christian and surname in full Date Occupation

(To be retained by the applicant.) Wheel Mary Tin Mining Company (Limited).

Received from the sum of £, being a deposit of 20s. per share on shares in the Wheel Mary Tin Mining Company (Limited). Date 1874 For the

M. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 40, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

THE IRON AND COAL KINGS OF THE NORTH.

III.—MR. HUGH TAYLOR.

Like most of the industrial magnates of the North, Mr. Hugh Taylor has been the architect of his own fortune. No one has occupied a more honourable position in connection with the coal trade of the North during the last half century, and no one is at the present time more generally respected and loved. Born at Newburn, a small village on the north side of the Tyne, about seven miles distant from Newcastle, Mr. Taylor was the son of a farmer, who also acted as agent to the Duke of Northumberland. In his young days the coal trade of the North was comparatively in its infancy, and the profits realised in mining speculations were scarcely a tithe of what they have since become. But little remunerative as colliery operations were, they were better than the profits of agriculture pure and simple, and young Hugh preferred to associate himself with colliery work rather than settle down to the occupation followed by his father. He received his early training at Walbottle Colliery, a place of almost historic fame. It is believed that the Romans, in constructing their famous wall, were accustomed to get coal here, and the wall itself passes through the property attached to the colliery. It is known that coal has been worked at Walbottle for upwards of 300 years at least. Very few qualities of coal are quoted higher even now on the London Coal Exchange. Walbottle is bounded on the south by the River Tyne, closely adjoins the Stella Colliery, and is on the borders of Northumberland. There are five different seams of coal, the thickest being only 3 ft. 11 in. big, but the only seams now worked are the Main coal, or Five-foot seam, reached at a depth of 93 fms., and the Splint and Brockwell seam reached at a depth of 104 fms. The colliery has, of course, changed its aspect very materially since it was made the medium of conveying to young Hugh Taylor his earliest acquaintance with mining engineering, but no one was more responsible for the improvements made in its general management than he. After having qualified himself as a mining engineer at Walbottle, Mr. Taylor was employed at other collieries throughout Northumberland as a mining engineer and viewer, and acquitted himself in such a satisfactory manner at each that he attracted the notice of the Duke of Northumberland, and was made chief engineer of the Percys. In this capacity he was engaged for a number of years, until he was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. T. Taylor, who also received the appointment inherited from his uncle of commissioner to the Duke's extensive estates.

It is related that when Mr. H. Taylor had the management of the dual estates his Grace followed a different and better plan than what had been adopted by his predecessors. The Duke had three chief commissioners for his land, in addition to an engineer for his collieries; and under the three land stewards, or commissioners, there was a number of bailiffs—men who had a limited amount of authority over a limited number of farms. With a view of compensating these bailiffs for their fidelity to the Duke's interests they had each a cheap farm in addition to a small salary. The present duke, however, introduced a complete revolution in the former mode of management. The number of bailiffs was considerably reduced, they were allowed better remuneration, and one commissioner was appointed over the whole of the estates, with absolute and undivided authority. The gentleman on whom this onerous appointment was conferred was Mr. Hugh Taylor, and under his direction the enormous estates of his Grace increased very largely in value.

From time to time Mr. Taylor availed himself of opportunities presenting themselves for the acquisition of coal royalties, until he is now one of the largest mineral owners in the North of England. He is one of the chief owners of the Ryhope Colliery, one of the largest collieries in the world, and the most extensive in the North of England, with, perhaps, the single exception of Cambaio, in Northumberland. The colliery has three shafts, two downcast and an up-cast, for the purposes of ventilation. There are two drawing or winding pits, one 15½ ft. diameter, and the other 18 ft. in diameter. The colliery is worked by the pillar and stall system. The depth of the pit to the Hutton seam is 217 fms. The colliery was started in 1856, and in three years was sunk to a depth of 255 fms., at an estimated cost of over 100,000£. The present output of the Ryhope colliery is about 3000 tons per day, and about 1000 men and boys are employed. The colliery has three winding engines, of 200-horse power each, and cylinders 60½ in. diameter, the length of the stroke being 7 ft. Each engine is supplied with four boilers, 40 ft. long by 7 ft. diameter, worked at a pressure of 12 lbs. to the square inch. Four tubs, weighing 1 ton 4 cwt., are brought to bank at one draw with 2 tons 8 cwt. of coal. There are over 20 screens at work, each 28 ft. in length, and having a screening surface of 6 ft. In the shaft pit the slides are 25 lbs. per foot, giving a total weight of iron and brick brattice of 2000 tons. The ropes are 340 fms. in length, and two turns are taken off to alter the lift every two months. The workings at Ryhope Colliery have been carried for a considerable distance under the sea, and the colliery is ranked amongst the deepest in the North. With reference to the latter fact, it is interesting to observe that below the first 60 ft. the temperature increases for every 43½ ft., and at a depth of 60 ft. the mean temperature is 48°. Without doubt, Ryhope is one of the finest mineral properties in England, commanding, as it does, a splendid port of ships within easy access, with almost unlimited facilities for development.

In addition to his connection with the Ryhope Colliery, Mr. Taylor is largely interested in the Haswell and Holywell Collieries also in the county of Durham. The Haswell Colliery enjoys the distinction of having the largest underground workings of any colliery now in operation. From the bottom of the shaft it traverses in one direction a distance of close on four miles. Some very interesting particulars as to the temperatures, &c., of Haswell Colliery were furnished by Mr. J. J. Atkinson, Government Inspector to the Commission appointed in 1869 to deal with the probable extent and duration of our coal supplies. At a depth of 1170 ft. where the Hutton seam was worked at Haswell, the temperature in the return half way between the last working place and the up-cast shaft was 71°, the height of the top of the shaft above the level being 420 ft., and the distance travelled by the air in the shaft up to the point of observation being 6920 yards. Although considerably older than Ryhope, the Haswell Colliery is still worked with great energy, and ranks as one of the most important in the county of Durham. The surface machinery is exceptionally large and powerful, and the utmost care is taken to provide the mine with an adequate circulation of air.

It is almost needless to inform the readers of the *Mining Journal* that Mr. Hugh Taylor enjoys, and has long held, the reputation of being one of the most trustworthy and experienced authorities on England on all matters pertaining to the science of coal mining. So far back as May 15, 1829, he gave evidence before a committee of the House of Lords on the state of the coal trade. He then made the following interesting estimate of the consumption of coal in Great Britain:—

The annual vend of coal carried coastwise from Durham and Northumberland is	
Home consumption—say, one-fifth	3,800,000

Which quantity supplies about 5,000,000 persons, and supporting the whole population of Great Britain to be 15,000,000, this must be trebled, for though these two-thirds of the population are, perhaps, less able to afford fuel, yet, taking into consideration the manufacturing districts, and the cheapness of coal in the interior, the estimate will not be too high. Consumed by ironworks (say) 600,000 tons of metal, to produce which requires at least four times the quantity of coal in the making even of pig metal, and the extraordinary consumption in the Cornwall, &c., mines

Consumed in Great Britain	14,500,000
Exported to Ireland, say	1,500,000
Total tons, exclusive of foreign exportation	16,000,000

Mr. Taylor has lived to see wonderful revolutions in all our mining industries, but especially in the trade with which he himself is more particularly connected, since he furnished this estimate to their lordships. At that time the question of our coal resources was a subject of comparatively little concern, and it was not until

polished, high-top, black leather shoes. He said that he felt it incumbent upon him to send the case for trial. It was not to him a matter of surprise that the defendant should have felt grieved at the opening of the transfer books at the time it was understood they could be closed. He thought that it was the duty of Mr. Gardiner to have kept word with Mr. McDougall. Looking at the pamphlet, he said that if Mr. McDougall had only spoken of Mr. Gardiner as a "sham vendor," he should not have thought it necessary to have sent the case for trial, but he had gone further, and had spoken of Mr. Gardiner in a manner so offensive and so untrue that it was for him to say that it was not a matter which should not be enquired into. It seemed that the defendant had intended to assume by the term "this sham vendor poured in black mail" that Mr. Gardiner, finding he could not levy black mail, and in the way of the company, and refused to sign. Under all the circumstances he thought that Mr. McDougall would have been better advised to withdraw the pamphlet. Mr. Wright said an apology was what they asked for. A Bill in February had been introduced by Mr. Gardiner on the singular matter Mr. McDougall complained of, and there he might state his grievance, if he had any. After some further conversation Mr. Poland, having consulted with the defendant, said that he would place the case in the hands of the Court, and tender an apology to Mr. Gardiner. The pamphlet quoted at length above was then read and understood to be withdrawn and the prosecution withdrew the summons.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

long. The condensing work for engine has arrived, and we are busily engaged preparing to fix the same; this being fixed and put to work will effect a considerable reduction of fuel.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, July 28: In the 65 east we are cutting into the lode close to the end, and as far as seen it looks well. In the 77 east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting out much water. The tribute pitches throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantity of copper ore. No change in the silver department. We hope to sample on Friday next about 100 tons of our usual quality copper ore.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, July 30: In the 65 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10½ per fathom. No other change.

QUEEN'S (Silver Lode).—E. Evans, July 29: The 140 yards level, west of Gladstone shaft, is now gone through, leading into an old work, which I find filled with debris; I trust that plenty of air will come through to ventilate the mine, so that work can be got on with. The big sun on the level near the shaft a little west, but as we are short of ribbles to commence at this place, I have put the men to sink deeper in and I am glad to say that they are working on a rib of steel ore, the forebush is 3 ft. in length. The 120 yard level, east of Gladstone shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10½ per fathom. In the 80 yard level, the roof is not so good this week, but still we are getting lead. I have abandoned the east end in the roof, and put the men to drive south on the same ground, which is composed of clay, with stones of solid lead in it; this runs south from the new vein. The 140, west of Cambrian, is being driven north in a fair north and south lode, and as yet only a few roots of lead have been found on the stones.

RHADLEY SUPERSTONES.—E. Wardman, July 28: I am glad I can inform you that we have good saving work driving north-west on caunter lode still, and promising for improvement. As I informed you in my last of the several lodes that will be intersected by driving on this lode I will at present say no more on this head, only mention that without doubt you may anticipate great results at these points as depth is attained. The south-west end, driving from near boundary, is this day impregnated with leaders of barytes and sugar spar, and 5 in. wide, and we do not know the day this may give place to the superior mineral. However, if not before something may be suspected at; and about the junction I feel justified in not without doubt you have a splendid and extensive mining property in the Rhadley Superstones Mine.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters, July 30: The mine is looking well throughout, and but for the continuous drought our sales would be highly satisfactory. We shall sample on Thursday next 200 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM, UNITED.—Wm. Bagwell, John White, July 30: In the 60 driving west of Ransom shaft we have reached the footwall of the cross-course, and shall now drive north to find the heave of the lode, where we expect to meet with a thin lode. In the back of the 80 we have no change to notice; the tributaries are exploring this point, and sending some good tin stuff to surface. North Carbons: The lode in this carbona in the back of the 100 still maintains its size and value—2½ ft. wide, and worth fully 40½ per fm. Nos. 2 and 3 crossings, east of this carbona, have fallen off in value, and are now being worked on tribute. Middle Lode: The lode in the new flat-roof shaft is still a productive one, and from present appearance is likely to continue; it is now 2½ ft. wide, and 12½ per fathom. The 16 driving west of this shaft is not looking quite so well; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not enough to value. The tribute pitches on this lode are looking very well; one pair of four men have broken about 1 ton of black tin during the past month; this pitch is only 16 fathoms from surface. On Goble Pallas lode we have commenced to drive the 16, west of the old shaft, and from present appearance we think we shall open up some tribute ground, as there is a long range of old men's workings to the west of us. During the past month we have met with considerable quantities of tin, and the level is badly crushed and full of debris; just now the bringing up of the adit will be a difficult piece of work.

In conclusion, we beg to assure the adventurers that we are practising every economy in working the mine, and are pushing on every department of our operations with all possible speed.

SHELVE POOL.—A. Waters, July 30: The adit level is going south into the hill, and towards the new shaft on a soft, kindly-looking lode. The prospect before us is very encouraging.

SOUTH CARBON.—W. Rich, J. Knottwell, July 28: The 164 fm. level end of engine-shaft, is very hard, and the lode unproductive at present, consequently the progress towards the ore ground east is very slow. The lode in the 164 west has the most promising appearance, and yields a little tin and copper; the ground is easy, and good progress is being made. The part of the lode carried in the 130 east is poor at present. Two stops in the back of the 150, east and west of the cross-course, are worth 20½ per fathom each. The lode in the back of the 150, west of winze, is worth 50½ per fathom; the lode maintains its size (over 20 ft. wide), but it is not so good as we stopped above the 150 as it is towards the bottom of the level. It looks as if we are just on the top of a rich deposit of tin at the 150; we are, therefore, urging on the sinking of the new shaft, with the view to prove this great lode in depth as speedily as possible.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, July 30: In the 63, west of King's shaft, the rock is harder than it has been. In the 82, west of King's shaft, the lode is 5½ ft. wide, and worth about 17½ per fathom. In the winze sinking under the last-named level the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 17½ per fathom. In the 71, west of King's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 12½ per fathom. In the 30, east of King's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 15½ per fathom. In the 61, east of King's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 12½ per fathom. In the winze sinking under the last-named level the part of the lode carried is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 20½ per fathom. Fraser's shaft is now 3½ fms. under the 30 fm. level, the lode being to the south of the shaft. In the 30, east of Fraser's shaft, we are sinking a little to the south of the lode, and we have now commenced cross-cutting in that direction, with the expectation of cutting into the lode in a few days. In the 30, east and west of new shaft, the lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and worth on average of both ends about 10½ per fathom. There is nothing requiring notice at other points.

SOUTH DAREN.—John Boundy, W. H. Boundy, July 27: Setting Report: Within the past week we had some nice showers of rain, which has given us a better supply of surface water, the pumping wheel being kept going both night and day. Should the water continue to be good, we hope to get without any further interruption, and the mine in four or five days, to stop the back over the 80, west from the shaft, by four men, at 80½ per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 14½ per fathom. To stop the back over the 80, west from ditto, by four men, at 80½ per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 18½ per fathom. To stop the back over the 80, west from the winze, by six men, at 85½ per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 16½ per fathom. To stop the back over the 80, west from the winze, by six men, at 85½ per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 16½ per fathom. To stop the back over the 50 west, by four men, at 75½ per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 9½ per fathom. The surface work is being pushed on as fast as possible.

SOUTH PRINCE PATRICK.—J. Jones, July 29: The lead in the north driving in Parry's lode holds out well; it is quite as good as represented in my two last reports, and is worth at least 50½ per fathom in the level. On account of the heavy showers we had in the latter end of last week and in the beginning of this I have not been able to complete the northern shaft in the time mentioned—Saturday—but by this we are in a very pretty condition. I am doing my utmost to prepare 30 or 40 tons of lead by next day in case it will be advisable to set the trial shaft down 4 fathoms; the lode in present bottom is about 3 ft. wide, composed of protoxide of iron, decomposed greenstone, and nice lumps of solid lead ore, a very promising-looking lode. The ground being easy to work I purpose sinking to the depth of adit level (10 fathoms), and then drive up on the course of the lode to the mountain; by so doing we gain cover, and see more of the character of the lode. The engine-house is up to the height of cylinder bed level, and the pumping and winding gear landings are finished. There are now four masons building, consequently the work is being carried on with greater dispatch. Shelve: There is no change worthy of comment in this portion of the mine. All machinery and pitwork from North Tankerville Mine are safely delivered here. There are yet a few loads of bricks to take away, which shall be done this week.

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—Joseph Vivian and Son, James Paul, July 22:—We beg to hand you the following report of this mine:—In the 20, west of engine-shaft, where we are carrying of Fraser's lode is 8 ft. wide, impregnated with grey and yellow copper ore, and in appearance very promising. In the deep adit, west of cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10½ per fathom, and both yielding good stones of copper ore. The horse of granite is now about 2 ft. wide. At the intersection, which is probably within 6 ft. of the end, we have commenced to drive on the engine lode. It is at present small, but producing a little tin.

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Paul, July 30: We beg to report as follows:—The summer has been easing and dividing the engine-shaft from the deep adit to the 20, preparatory to sinking below the latter level, and we calculate that they will commence sinking next week. In the 20, west of the engine shaft, cross-cut, on Fraser's lode, the appearances are improving, and the lode contains a little copper ore. In the 20, west of engine shaft, the engine lode is also improving, and looks likely to increase in the production of tin; it has increased in size, being now 2½ ft. wide. In driving the deep adit west, on Hickey's lode, the rock has become very hard, and the branches small, so that we have thought it best to remove the lode to the west, on Hickey's lode.

SOUTH WARD.—R. Goldsworthy, July 29: Since my report for the general meeting Thomas's shaftmen have been engaged in cutting cistern-plate, putting in beams and cistern, bringing down rods, and fixing plunger, &c., at the 72; this is now completed, and the sinking again resumed, consequently but little has been done in the 72, north or south. In the North Hoole lode, in the 60 shaft, the lode is opening out very promising, blende, and letting out water freely. In the north—a very promising lode—is fully 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, friable spar, and mudi—a very good lode. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 40 shaft the lode, though small, is producing some good stones of lead. No other change to notice in any other part of the mine.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor and Son, Wm. Bowden, T. Richards, July 29: There has been no change throughout this mine requiring notice during the past week. The boiler of the higher steam-whim has been repaired, and we have commenced drawing with this whim.

ST. LAURENCE AMALGAMATED.—W. Wasley, July 30: The men are progressing well with sinking the new shaft below the 32 yard level at St. Lawrence. There is no particular change on the lode or ground since last reported on. The ground in the 32 yard level, driving east of the above shaft, on the 100, lode, are producing well, and I think we shall not be long before we meet with a good lode. The tributaries continue to do well, and we hope to have some ore ready for sale at Holywell on Aug. 13.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—George Rowe, July 29: The ground in the cross-cut driving towards No. 2 lode is of the same description and character as reported on last week. It is possible that the lode may be taking a more perpendicular dip, consequently the drive may be a few feet longer than we at first calculated on, as well as when reported on last week.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, July 29: The mine throughout is looking quite as well as when reported on last week.

TEESDALE.—J. Kneebone, July 25: The engine shaft is now down 14 fms. 1 ft.,

and nearly all the work drawn to bank that was worked in winter. Many of our men are off at getting in their hay, but as soon as they are all to work again I shall set men on to work ore and complete the shaft. In Hopkin's level the 12 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. of open east is now walled, and an inverted arch put in the bottom; one length of 7 ft. of arch is put on, and 6 ft. now cleared ready for walling. Sand Syke level has been driven this month 2 fms. 5 ft., and it is now 21 fms. 1 ft. from commencement of arch. The road making is progressing well, seven-eighths of a mile is now covered with top stone.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, W. Goldsworthy, July 29: The lode in the 44, east of the cross-course, is improving for tin; the character of the ground is more like that seen in the 34. The end is now 6 ft. behind the winze sinking below the 34, and we shall put the men to rise next week. The winze sinking below the 34 is down 2 fms.; the lode is worth 24½ per fathom. We shall push on these bargains as fast as possible to effect a communication, when we shall be in a position to open out the lode north and south of the level, and lay open a valuable piece of ground. There is no change to notice in any of the other lodes.

TREVARACK.—J. Pope, July 28: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, mudi, and prian, with good stones of tin. In the 60 east the lode still continues its size and appearance, with a little tin, but at present not enough to value. In the winze sinking below the 48 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with 1 ft. of the width producing saving work for tin, and likely to improve.

TREKLYD.—J. Paul, July 30: The lode in the south-west level all the width of the end and the cross-course, is remaining in south side, the lode turning a little more towards the west, about the same value as last reported, about 2 tons per fathom, with good indications of further improvement. The lode goes west, of cross-cut in the engine-shaft is all the size of the end, much as last reported on, ore throughout. We have not as yet put the air-machine to work, but shall do so this evening, which will enable us to push on the two bottom points with more vigour. Nothing new in the cross-cut south of the engine-shaft. All other things going on well.

VAN CONSOLS.—James Roach, July 30: The 25 cross-cut has been driven to the north wall of lode. The hard, ore-bearing part, is some 20 ft. wide, consisting of lime spar, veinstone, blende, and lead ore. To-day the men are driving east on its course, and as we had a long length of promising ground in the level above I look forward to making valuable discoveries of ore as the levels shall be extended east. That part of the lode carried in driving the 25, east of No. 2 winze, still consists of barytes and stones of lead, and I believe we are approaching a continuation of the ore in No. 3 winze, and which we have resumed sinking in a splendid lode, estimated to yield 8 tons of lead per fathom. Stopes east and west without alteration since last reported. The 15 east is still producing detached pieces of ore. We have about 10 fms. more to drive to get under the kindly ground in the level above. No alteration elsewhere.

WEST CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff, R. Nancarrow, W. Nicholls, July 30: The men in the new engine-shaft are making excellent progress in sinking below the 140 fm. level. The 140, east of new engine-shaft, continues to improve, and now producing good saving lead work. The 140 west at present is not so productive as it has been, but still a very kindly lode. In the two cross-cuts in this level we have not intersected either the north or south part. The 140, east of Hawkes, is unproductive; it is letting out an increased quantity of water. In the cross-cut south in the 40, west of Hawkes, we intersected the south part of the lode, so far as seen it is looking very promising. No. 1 winze, sinking below the 130, west of new engine-shaft, is worth 15½ per fathom. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 130 west, is worth 40½ per fathom. In the 130 west the lode is small, composed of flookan. Glubb's shaft, sinking below the 120 fathom level, is down 7½ fathoms, and the men are making good progress.

WEST ESQUIRE LLE.—R. Harvey, July 30: Eastern Mine: During the past week we have made a slight alteration in the shaft that has completely overpowered us with water. In fact, more than 100 tons of water are being pumped out daily, and have had the lift of pumps on the mine, and have had the men working day and night making necessary preparations prior to our fixing it in the shaft; this is now complete, and we commence dropping it to-day, and I hope (without any unforeseen accident occurs) to have everything working early to-morrow morning, and the water in fork, so as to resume sinking on Saturday morning. I consider the meeting with this vugh to be an excellent indication, and from the appearance of the lode of the lode combined with this I do not see how we can possibly fail in obtaining a good course of ore at our next level. The sinking of the lift in the shaft will facilitate future sinking. The whole of the pumping machinery in the western mine is in good working order, and water forking fast.

WEST GOLDFIELD.—J. Pope, July 28: Statement of setting for four weeks ending Aug. 21, also value of the different pitches: Pressure Shaft is being sunk below the 60, on the caunter lode, by nine men, which is costing about 40½ per fathom to sink and secure; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 3 ft. wide, worth 40½ per fathom for the length of the shaft. The 50 to drive south-east of Pressure shaft, on the caunter lode, by two men, at 4½ per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20½ per fathom. The 50 to drive east of the caunter, on Pink lode, by four men, at 10½ per fathom; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 5½ per fathom. The 50 to drive west of the caunter, on Pink lode, by two men, at 10½ per fathom; the lode is small. The 50 to drive north-west of Pressure shaft, on the caunter lode, by two men, at 4½ per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 4½ per fathom. The 20 to drive south-east of Pressure shaft, on the caunter lode, by two men, at 10½ per fathom; the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 5½ per fathom. The deep adit level to drive south-east of Vivian's shaft, on the caunter lode, by two men, at 9½ per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 5½ per fathom. Vivian's shaft is set to sink, by six men, at 13½ per fathom. I have also put two men to clear up the old workings in the eastern part of the s.t. Four tribute pitches set to 12 men, at 5½ in 17; three ditto to 10 men, at 10½ in 17; 12 ditto to 22 men, at 11½ in 17, at a standard of 50½ per ton for the tin.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis, Noah Coward, July 30: The mine is looking well, and we have no change to note underground since last report. The different points at that time working are being worked now, and are of the same value as stated then. About this time next week we shall be deep enough with Willesford's shaft to begin cutting through the lode at the 104, and hope for good results on getting into the hanging wall side, it being there here the ore almost invariably is to be found when the lode is productive in this mine.

WEST MILNR.—William Frances, July 29: The ground is still hard for driving the cross-cut south from West Meadow shaft, but the progress is good, and we hope soon to get under the hanging wall.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, July 29: No change of note here for the last week. Everything going on satisfactorily.

WEST WHEEL GORLAND.—J. Mayne, July 25: The lode in the engine shaft presents the same promising appearance as it did last week, and hope to sink 2 fms. this month, we shall then have 3 fms. more to sink; as soon as this is done we shall at once commence to drive towards the bunch of tin. In stopping and driving the 49 west the lode still looks well, and we are opening up a piece of valuable tin ground. The lode in the 45 is small, and the lode in the 40, which is at the required depth, we shall be in a position to increase our returns, and leave fair profits. The north lode continues tiny throughout, and hope by continuing the driving of this end further east parallel with the rich lode at Messer's in all probability will improve. No other change to remark on.

WEST WHEEL TOLGUS.—July 30: The lode in the 75 is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 55 the lode is nearly 7 ft. wide, yielding 10 tons of ore per fathom. In the 55 the lode is split into several branches, with ore scattered throughout. The lode in the 55 is small, and the lode in the 45, which is at the required depth, we shall be in a position to increase our returns, and leave fair profits. The north lode continues tiny throughout, and hope by continuing the driving of this end further east parallel with the rich lode at Messer's in all probability will improve. No other change to remark on.

WHEEL ARGUS.—T. Trahair, July 30: The few men we have in the mine are progressing very favourably, as the water is very little. We have commenced carting down a sufficient quantity of stuff in summer to keep the stamps going over winter.

WHEEL BASSET AND GRYLLS.—W. Oats, P. Prisk, July 30: Our survey-day was on Friday last, when we set the following bargains:—The 45 fm. level, to drive east of the 100, by six men, at 10½ per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fathom. The 35, to drive east of said shaft, by four men, the month, at 7½ per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 9½ per fathom, and looking very promising. The 15 fm. level, to drive east of eastern shaft, by four men, the month, at 9½ per fathom; the lode of a very promising appearance, and producing good stones of tin. The new shaft on south lode is cleared 3 ft. below the adit level, but the water is too much to be kept by manual labour. The men for the last week have been engaged dividing the shaft, putting in ladders, sending down pitwork, &c., and the work is now going on very well. We expect to go to work in the afternoon. The deeper we clear on this lode the more promising the appearances are, the old workings at our deepest point being quite 8 ft. wide, to what extent in length we cannot say. And 15 pitches, to 48 men and boys, at tributes varying from 12s. to 15s. in 17, at 50½ per ton for the tin.

WHEEL CREBOR.—J. Andrews, July 29: The lode in stope in back of the 120, east of rise, is 5 to 6 ft. wide, worth 20½ per fathom. Nothing has been done in the stope in bottom of the 120 since last report, in consequence of the stopenen throwing down a lot of stuff in the level, but the stope gets a little further west, and the stope can be resumed. The bottom stopenen are now stopping the back of the 120, east of the other stopes, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15½ per fathom. The lode in the 108 east is small and poor. In the stope in the back of the 108 lode has been taken down this week. The lode in the 72 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and capel principally. In the 48 east the lode has further improved, and will now yield 2½ tons per fathom.

WHEEL GREENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 25: The shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking new shaft below the 150; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. The rise above the 150, on South Condurrow lode, is worth 18½ per fathom. The winze sinking below the 140 is worth 15½ per fathom. The rise above the 140, east of cross-cut, is worth 40½ per fathom. We are pushing on the 130 cross-cut with a full pair of men in each. The lode in the 120, east of north shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 15½ per fathom. The stope above the 120 east is worth 12½ per fathom. The stope below the 110 east is worth 6½ per fathom. The 110, east of north shaft, is 20 in. wide, and worth 5½ per fathom.

WHEEL GREENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 30: The mine looks just the same as last reported.

WHEEL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, J. Williams, July 25: New Shaft—Pryor's Lode: The shaftmen are making fair progress with the sinking of the shaft below the 142. The lode in the 112, driving east of shaft, is disordered by a gossan. In the 142, driving south, we have a beautiful capel, interspersed with strings of tin, but have not yet reached the wall of the lode; every indication warrants our expecting a good one when reached. The lode in the 142, driving north on the caunter, is worth for tin 8½ per fathom. The lode in the 130, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 11½ per fathom. No lode has been taken up in the 130 east since the week. The lode in the 118, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10½ per fm. The lode in the 108, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 9½ per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 108, west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 9½ per fathom. The lode in the 20, driving east of shaft, is poor. The lode in the north adit level, driving west of eastern boundary, is without change to notice.

WHEEL RUBY.—J. Richards, July 29: The lode in the adit end, driving west, is at present 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and prian, but is without tin of any value at this point. I think, however, from appearances that we shall soon have a change for the better, as the lode where explored on the back carried a strong course of peach and apels, and after 4 or 5 fms. we shall be under this point, where

a most important change may confidently be looked for. I consider we are now entering on the channel of ground where a rich course of tin may daily be expected to be reached, and I hope soon to be able to report that we have come upon a valuable discovery.

WHEEL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, July 25: The lode in the 140 end, west of engine shaft, yields good stones of tin, and has a kindly appearance. The winze sinking below the 100, east of King's, is worth 5½ per fathom. The 110 end, east of ditto, is worth 7½ per fathom. The 120 east is worth 9½ per fathom. The 130 end, east of ditto, is worth 7½ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 140, towards King's shaft, is unproductive. The 150, east of Gooding's shaft, is poor at present. The 160, east of sump, is worth 10½ per fathom. The 160 west is worth 12½ per fathom. We hope to communicate Hind's shaft with the rise in the back of the 130 in the course of a few days. We have to day sold 12 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. of tin.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for July is 18. They have consumed 1707 tons of coal, and lifted 124 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,000,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Crenver and Wheal Abraham—Sturt's 90 in.	Millions	61.5
Ditto—Willyams's 70 in.		52.9
Dolcoath—85 in.		52.6
West Basset—Grenville's, 70 in.		51.5
ditto—Thomas's 60 in.		60.9
West Chiverton—New 80 in.		58.0
West Tolgus—Richard's 70 in.		50.2
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.		58.8

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

An advance in the quotations of Straits tin has had a good effect upon the mining market, and although up to the moment of writing no corresponding move has been announced on the part of the Cornish smelters, the conviction that a rise cannot be long delayed is steadily gaining ground, and as a natural consequence buying orders for tin stock are predominant. Quotations are, therefore, firmer, and the good reports presented and dividends declared at one or two of the meetings lately held of leading mines help to encourage investors, who are steadily purchasing in anticipation of greatly increased prices in the autumn. The general business done for the time of the year is satisfactory, although lead mines are, comparatively speaking, neglected. This is perhaps to be accounted for by the continued symptoms of decline shown by several of the mines of the Shropshire district, which so far have sadly disappointed their shareholders. We must of course except Roman Gravels, which is doing well. Tankerville may yet recover itself, but what has become of West Tankerville, Old Batholes, Perkins Beach, Pennerley, South Roman Gravels, Bog, Central Smallbeach, &c.? The attention of the investing public appears to be centred at the present moment in tin and coal mines. The latter properties have for some time past been in marked favour, and as prices of shares have recently ruled cheaper (more on account of the time of the year than for any special change in the prospects of the trade for dividends lately declared have been decidedly of a satisfactory character) investors have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity to average the prices of their shares. Within the last month this has been done to a very great extent, the chief operations being perhaps in Chapel House, Cardiff and Swansea, United Bituminous, Welsh, Freddicks, and Clee Hills. In copper mines, West Tolgus shares have had a wonderful rise, and are now at 80½; they have nearly trebled their value, during the last three months, as, at the end of April the quotation was not above 28½. This mine is certainly one of great promise, but the shares are very high, perhaps higher than its condition warrants. To revert to tin mines, Dolcoath has been rather neglected, but the mine is looking very well, and the shares would instantly respond to any move in the tin market. The Banca sale has gone off well, the quantity being much less than at the last one. Amongst the tin mines of the Cornish district it is hoped that Providence will before long be able to re-enter the dividend list, and although there is not much doing in the shares they are being quietly purchased by investors.

West Chiverton shares have again been offered; the report of the two inspectors appointed by the meeting still being regarded as very unfavourable for the future. We hear, however, that a more lengthened inspection is being made on behalf of an independent shareholder, and the result will probably be made public in the course of a few days. It is very certain that for a thorough inspection of such a mine, the shareholders must be able to re-enter the dividend list, and although there is not much doing in the shares they are being quietly purchased by investors.

The present position of the coal trade alluded to above is one of great promise for the future of the many companies now engaged in colliery work. In nearly all the districts prices are well maintained, whilst in Lancashire there is a good deal doing. The shipping trade is especially good, orders in some cases having to be refused on account of books being already full. The output of coal from the different collieries having been considerably less during the last quarter than the corresponding period of last year, prices are likely to harden, and in addition to this we are now approaching the best period of the whole year for the trade.

JAMES H. CROFTS.

From Mr. ALFRED EDW. COOKE (76, Old Broad-street, London):—The mining market opened at the commencement of the week with a depressed tone, the last drop in the standard having seriously affected the state of business. A different, and far brighter, aspect has appeared on the favourable result of the Banca sale becoming known. This caused a stir in the London tin trade, and a most important influence on the price of tin shares generally. Straits tin, which had been quite a drag on the market for some time, was in eager demand at enhanced prices. It is fully anticipated that this improvement will cause an advance in the Cornish standard, although at this time no rise has been reported. If it is realised it will add a stimulus to the share market; in fact, scarcely anything could have done so much to raise the market as the Cornish tin. The smelters hold no enviable position, as they are constantly receiving blame for their course of action, but they are compelled in some measure to regard the London tin market, and to act in consonance with the metal brokers. No doubt there are at present more influences which regulate the market than there were some years ago, such as the increased amount of speculation which occurs in metals, and the extended scope for transacting business.

Dealings in mines are now confined to very narrow limits. Beyond tin shares Roman Gravels and Tankerville have commanded a fair share of attention, and are both higher than last week. The latter shares are especially worth buying, as it is expected that the meeting will pass off very satisfactorily. The shares which can be now purchased at under 9½, rose a few months ago to 11½, and are likely soon to attain this and even a higher price. The mine is reported to be opening up wonderfully well.

Better results may be now looked for at South Roman Gravels; there is a good margin for a rise, as the shares are very low. Colliery shares have been enquired for, United Bituminous, Chapel House, Cardiff and Swansea, and Clee Hills shares have been taken up by investors. Operations are going on well at Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry; this property affords one of the safest and most bona fide investments to be found.

At MELLANEAR MINE (Hayle) working is resumed. Two engines are at work, and it is expected that the mine will be in full operation in about four weeks.

WEST CHIVERTON has been specially inspected by Captains Thos. Richards and J. Thomas, who report that the most promising piece of ground in the mine is below the 130, between the new engine-shaft and Glubb's shaft. The 140 west has just entered this ground, and there is every probability of a valuable lode being opened up for working by driving the 140 west, which should be done as rapidly as possible. They also advised Hawkes's shaft to be stopped, the new engine shaft being kept continuously sinking below the 140 to prove the productive ground referred to at the 150. The mine has sold since 1864, 36,453 tons, realising 527,323½; blende, 4219 tons, 9543½; copper, 34 tons, 211½, making a total of 537,379½. Out of this 157,500½ have been paid in dividends; dues paid to loris, 35,323½; labour cost, 241,087½; and merchants' bills, 102,967½.

ST. IVES CONSOLS.—The rich carbona and lodes which were so productive to Rosewall Hill, and driven up by that mine to its boundary, are now—after some considerable delay—being worked by St. Ives Consols, and will materially increase its returns. These workings must result shortly in the ventilation of both mines at this important point, and be the means of great mutual benefit in the opening up of what has been, and still is to both, a most productive piece of rich tin ground.

PROVIDENCE MINES.—In the north part of these mines, now recognised as the new part of the workings, at the 55 fm. level there is an excellent tin lode 3 ft. wide, which is all going through whole ground. Six men on this lode have broken 6 tons of tin this month of four weeks. The end at present, besides the bargains on back of the level, looks exceedingly well for tin, and is opening productive ground. Various other points of operation in Providence are just now looking very promising.

ROSEWALL HILL.—On the north carbona, at the 100 fm. level, east of Ransom shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and estimated to be worth 40½ per fathom. This lode is lying on the western boundary of the sett, adjoining St. Ives Consols, but from its present course will run its through the Rosewall Hill sett, and if it continues its present productiveness it will greatly add to the returns of this mine. In the new part of these mines north the middle lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth about 30½ per fathom. This part is looking well, and is opening up quite a new discovery. Four men here this month broke 1 ton of tin out of one pitch: 55 men are now working on tribute. The prospects are very encouraging.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The following are the closing prices:—Only one or two Carn Breas have changed hands, at about 55 to 60. Cargills, 2 to 2½. Cook's Kitchens remain steady, at 10 to 10½, but not much business has been transacted. We hear the mine is looking very promising in some parts, but we regret to think that it cannot recover the Dividend List, at least some time. Dolcoath, 4½ to 4¾; business very limited this week. East Pool, 9 to 10. East Lovell, 11½ to 12½, steady. Providence a little easier at 3½ to 4½. Rosewall Hill, 5s. to 10s. A few transactions have been reported in South Carn Brea at 2½ to 3. South Caradon called 90 to 95. South Condurrow remain at 3½ to 3½. South Crofts have been a little dealt in at 13 to 14. South Frances, 9½ to 10½. St. Ives Consols, 9 to 10. Only a few Tincrofts have changed hands at 30½ to

i reported. There was now a face on the mine of 100 ft. high and 200 ft. wide, and the gravel prospected well all through. Malabar, 14s. to 16s.; important advices will be found in another column from this mine. There would appear to be little doubt now of the ultimate success of this company, and that it will realise all that has been expected of it.

Colorado Terrible, 3 to 3½; the latest advices, which appear in another column, state that the 42d shipment will be away in a few days, and shipments would then follow in regular course. The yield of the mine for June was 323 tons, everything progressing satisfactorily. United Mexican, 3½ to 3¾; in the adit, where the lode was struck some time since, the ground has become very soft; the upper wall has taken a more southerly direction, and the breadth is more than 5 fms (165 inches). Port Phillip, 3 to 4; telegraphic advices announce that the yield during July was 3 dwts. 11 grs. per ton, and improving. New Pacific, 3 to 4; from the report in another column it will be seen that the mine has much improved, and that there is every appearance of a valuable discovery taking place in the course of a short time. Anglo-Australian advices are to the effect that the mine is still working at a profit; also that the Black Hawk Mine, on the same line of reef, had crushed 450 tons for the month, which yielded over 9000. worth of gold.

Van, 25 to 27½; the usual monthly report will be found in another column. The 75 west is worth 30s. per fathom. The 65 west is worth 80s. and from the appearance of the level above will be continuous. The sale on Thursday—450 tons of lead and 150 tons of blende—realised 6378l. 15s. Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; No. 3 winze is sinking in a fine lode, producing 8 tons of lead per fathom. Other points as last reported. The general meeting will be held this month. Great West Van, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; this mine is steadily improving. The meeting will be held this month, when we understand the accounts to be submitted will be highly satisfactory. Bog, 3 to 4; the bottom of the mine is looking better. The 175 west is worth 15s. per fathom, but in a winze 15 fms. ahead of the present end the lode is worth 80s. per fathom. The discovery on Whitestone lode holds good, and is still worth 20s. per fathom. The sale on Wednesday—60 tons of lead and 40 tons of blende—realised 950l. 10s. Pennerley, 1 to 1½; the old portion of the mine is looking well. At Potter's Pit a new caunter lode has been cut, worth 2 tons of lead per fathom, and from appearances likely to yield large quantities of lead. The report will be found in another column. The sale on Wednesday—80 tons of lead—realised 1030l.

Penstruthal, 11s. to 13s.; a satisfactory report has been received from the manager, Capt. Teague; 32 heads of stamps will be at work during this month, when regular returns of tin will be made.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—
Bog, 3 to 4; Carn Brea, 5s. to 6s.; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 10½; Devon Great Consols, 1 to 1½; Dore, 4s. to 4½; East Caradoc, 5s. to 5½; East Lough, 11 to 12; Great Lacey, 11 to 12; Great West Van, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Hingston Down, 1 to 1½; Marke Valley, 1½ to 2; Pennerley, 1 to 1½; Perkins Beach, 1½ to 2; Parys Mountain, 3 to 4; Penstruthal, 11 to 13; Roman Gravel, 14s. to 15s.; South Condurow, 3½ to 4; Tincroft, 30 to 32; Tankerville, 14 to 15; Van, 25 to 27½; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; West Basset, 13½ to 14; West Tankerville, 1 to 1½; West Esquair Lode, 2½ to 3; Wheat Grenville, 3½ to 4; Almaden and Tinto, 3½ to 4; Birdseye Creek, 3 to 4; Cedar Creek, 1½ to 2; Cape Copper, 26 to 27; Colorado Terrible, 3 to 3½; Chontale, 1½ to 2; Don Pedro, 3½ to 4; Eberhardt and Aurora, 3½ to 4; Emma, 2 to 2½; Flushtaff, 4½ to 5; Frontine and Bolivia, 3½ to 4; Independence, 2½ to 3; Last Chance, 13s. to 14s.; Malpasso, 1½ to 2; Malabar, 1½ to 2; New Pacific, 3 to 4; New Quebrada, 3½ to 4; Port Phillip, 3 to 4; Rio Tinto, 1 to 1½; Rica, 1½ to 2; Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 7; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; St. John del Rey, 240 to 250; Sierra Bates, 2 to 2½; Utah, 3 to 3½; United Mexican, 3½ to 3¾; Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½.

COLLIERIES AND IRON COMPANIES.—The arrangements for the fortnightly account, and the near approach of one of the Bank Holidays, has checked fresh business to a large extent. Many of the dealers, availing themselves of the break in business on Monday, when the House will be closed, express their intention of taking a holiday for the rest of the week. There have been dealings during the week in Whitehaven Iron, Thorpe's Gawber Hall, Welsh Freehold, Cardiff and Swansea, United Bituminous, West Mostyn, Elbow Vale, Bolekrow Vaughan, Mwyndy Iron Ore, Maraballa, Pelsall Coal, Darlington Iron, Silkstone Fall, Silkstone and Doldworth, Merry and Cuninghame, Clee Hill, Great Western Collieries, New Sharlstone, and one or two others.

Welsh Freehold, 3½ to 4½, and in considerable demand; the third annual meeting will be held this day, to receive the directors' report, a summary of which appeared in last week's Journal. The report is by far the best ever presented, showing that at length the enormous resources of the company are being dealt with energetically. Of the total output for the last six months, over 5000 tons have been actually raised within the last six weeks; but when the coal field, of the unusual extent of 2000 acres, is fully developed the annual output is estimated to approach 300,000 tons. No fears of premature exhaustion, however, need be entertained, as it is believed that the estate contains over 32,000,000 tons of coal, as well as some 900,000 tons of iron ore. The railway by which the colliery communicates directly with the principal branches throughout the kingdom has been a source of anxiety for some time, owing to the contractors being behind time; but it is now completed, and the directors conclude their report by inviting the shareholders generally to inspect this and the rest of the property. In addition to the large profits that may reasonably be anticipated, an investment in Consols secures 7 per cent. until 1876.

Charles Cammell and Co. 70 to 72½; John Brown and Co., 72½ to 75; Chatteley Iron, 30 to 31; Staveley Coal and Iron, 52 to 53 prem. The third annual meeting of the Whitehaven Iron Mines will be held on Friday; the directors' report states that the expenditure, except the sums spent upon the railway, have been met out of revenue, and the half-year's working leaves a profit of over 3000l. while the reserves of ore have been increased from 85,125 tons to 100,000 tons. The company is receiving the large sum of 17. 8s. 3d. per ton for its ore, owing to unexpired contracts. For the purpose of completing the railway, the directors propose to issue 8000l. worth of debentures, which will be offered to the shareholders in the first instance. It is believed that when the railway is completed it will at once commence to earn sufficient interest on the debentures, and a dividend on the share capital. The London offices seem to be maintained at a lower charge than we remember in any similar company.

Cardiff and Swansea, 3½ to 4, ex div.; Clee Hill, 7s. to 8s.; Chapel House, 4½ to 4¾. At the Great Western Colliery Company meeting the report showed a profit, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, &c., of 14,129l., from which 11,422l. has been paid in interim dividends, being equal to about 16 per cent. per annum on both the productive and unproductive capital, leaving the balance to be carried forward. West Mostyn, 12 per cent. preference, are at ½ to ¾ prem., ex div. Bilson and Crump Meadow (72 paid), ½ to 1 prem., ex div. Nam-y-Glo and Blaith 8 per cent., 40 to 43; important reforms in the management are being carried out, and the coal sales are increasing. Cardiff and Swansea, ½ dis. to par. It is not yet known if Mr. Yeo's offer to re-purchase the Resolven property will be accepted or not. Silkstone, 3½ to 4. The directors of the Chapel House Colliery Company yesterday declared a second dividend of 3s. 9d. per share, free of income tax, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, for the quarter ending June 30.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, of Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in June was 1,038,764 tons, against 954,847 tons in the corresponding month of 1873, showing an increase of 83,917 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 547,755 tons; Yorkshire, 76,809 tons; London, 6036 tons; Liverpool, 53,883 tons; Severn Ports, 253,654 tons; and Scotch Ports, 100,657 tons. The increase was—Northern Ports, 89,896 tons; Yorkshire, 12,024 tons; London, 649 tons; Liverpool, 8116 tons; and Scotch Ports, 11,877 tons. Decrease: Severn Ports, 38,615 tons. Total exports, January to June inclusive, 5,640,678 tons; corresponding period last year, 5,554,562 tons; increase in 1874, 86,116 tons.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. are inviting subscriptions for 200,000l. SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES OF THE BOLIVAR RAILWAY COMPANY. The company was formed in April, 1873, to construct a line of railway 62 miles in length to connect the copper mines of Aroa, in Venezuela, with the port of Tucacas, and the total contract cost was 421,000l. The works of the railway are now progressing satisfactorily. The line, which has been cleared throughout almost its entire length, is open for the first section. Four-fifths of the material have been sent out and paid for, and the present contractors have expressed their confidence being brought down by May, 1875, the line will be so far completed as to allow of ore at the mines are being actively carried on in anticipation of the opening of the line, and there is not the least reason to doubt that the New Quebrada Company (Limited), the owners of the Aroa Mines, will be able to fulfil their contract with the railway company, or that there will be any delay on their part in commencing to do so.

The prospectus will be found in another column.

THE LONDON AUCTION AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY has been formed with a capital of 25,000l., in shares of 5l. each, for the purpose of carrying on the business of an auctioneer and warehouseman. The directors are fully convinced not only that there is ample room for the operation of such a company, but that the business will be highly profitable. The company proposes, under the general management of Mr. F. G. Beaton, from the manufacturers, importers, brokers, merchants, or warehousemen, every description of produce and merchandise; to act as agents to manufacturers, importers, merchants, warehousemen, bankers, brokers, insurance companies; and

to warehouse every description of produce and merchandise (not of being of an explosive or dangerous nature), and to make advances upon such goods while they are in the company's custody.

MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY is introduced to public subscription as a joint-stock company with limited liability, to take over the long-established business of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Milner and Son, with its goodwill, trade marks, and appurtenances, for the manufacture of the celebrated Milner's Fire Resisting Safe—a name sufficient as an introduction to every commercial firm in England, the Colonies, the Continent, and the New World. The health of the senior partner, Mr. William Milner, necessitating his retirement, Mr. D. R. Ratcliff, an active partner, will remain as managing director, representing a continuing interest in the business to the extent of 95,000l. in share capital and debentures out of the purchase money of 185,689l. (in round figures), for which the whole concern, with works, freehold and leasehold premises in London and Liverpool, plant, goodwill, trade marks, and stores, is passed over to the company, together with a yearly income (as estimated by Messrs. Sully and Girdlestone, of Gresham House, from a careful investigation of the books) of 21,000l. per annum. The capital of the company is 150,000l., in 15,000 shares of 10l. each, of which 10,500 are offered for subscription, payable—1l. on application, 2l. on allotment, 2l. on Dec. 1, 2l. on March 1 next year, and the final 3l. on June 1 next. Dividends from June 1 last will accrue from date of payment, so that the investor comes at once into a flourishing, profitable, and paying concern of the highest order. The directors comprise the important names of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.; Mr. W. T. Charley, M.P.; Mr. H. B. Loch, C.B.; Mr. W. Clay (Clay, Inman, and Co.), Liverpool; and Mr. D. R. Ratcliff, himself as managing director. The concern so authorised carries with it, in addition to a century's good character and a confidence of present prosperity, a sufficient guarantee of future safe conduct. The shares are 2 to 2½ premium.

It is announced that the subscription lists for the issue of 600,000l. share capital of the Banbury and Cheltenham Direct Railway Company will be closed on Tuesday next for London, and on Wednesday for the country. The Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Iowa Pacific Railway Company are 2 to 2½ premium. The Municipal Trust Certificates are put to 1 premium.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has appointed Mr. Charles Minshall, of Gray's Inn, liquidator of the West Cumberland Iron Collieries (Limited).

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.—The lode in the new drift (No. 5) is reported as much improved, being 7 ft. wide, and vein of ore 2 ft., yielding 10 tons per fathom.

CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY.—The reports from the colliery continue to be of the most encouraging nature, and the satisfactory condition of the company's business has enabled the directors to declare another quarter's dividend, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. We understand that a large balance is carried forward, and there is no doubt that dividends at this rate may be looked for with confidence.

LIANHARRAN COLLIERY COMPANY.—The warrants for the interest at 5 per cent. per annum for the first half-year of the company's operations have just been issued, and the report of the resident engineer is so encouraging that the directors consider that the time has arrived to offer the capital in hand—14,929l.—amongst the shareholders for subscription. The allotment of this capital is intended to be made with due regard to the present holdings. The resident engineer, Mr. F. W. Dunn, in his report (July 21) says:—"With reference to the seam of coal which has been met within the trial pit, I have to inform you that it was reached at a depth of 34 yards from surface, and that it is 6 ft. 3 in. thick. The coal is bituminous, very clean, and no doubt will coke well. It is also considered a good locomotive coal, and has already given every satisfaction in firing the engine; it is now being raised, and is in constant use for that purpose. Its value may be judged by its taking the place of coal which before it was reached had to be purchased at 16s. 6d. per ton. I have also to inform you that in sinking the pit to a sufficient depth for a lodge room for stock water a second seam has been struck; this one is 4 ft. in thickness, in two beds, and of an equal quality to the first seam."

BATH COLLIERY COMPANY.—We are informed that in driving the west branch towards the new pit now sinking in this company's valuable property at Twerton, near Bath, a new seam of coal has been cut 3 ft. in thickness. The coal is of superior quality for both steam and house purposes.

THE DEXBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINES.—The mine has during the past 10 days been visited by several large shareholders, who thoroughly examined the surface and underground workings. Great satisfaction was felt at the progress exhibited in every department with regard to the discovery at the 112 east; those present had the opportunity of examining the splendid ore now being brought to surface from this point.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN.—News was received by letter, via California, on Monday, that this mine was still working at a profit. Also, that the Black Hawk Mine, on the same line of reef, had crushed 450 tons for the month, which yielded over 9000. worth of gold.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American demand for our railway iron presents little improvement—in fact, it presents no improvement at all. In June we sent the Americans 12,524 tons of our railway iron, as compared with 18,016 tons in June, 1873, and 37,978 tons in June, 1872, while in the six months ending June 30 this year we dispatched to the United States 64,969 tons of railway material, against 120,468 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 259,011 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. This is the present state of affairs, and it certainly is not encouraging. The railway interest in the older settled States of the American Union has probably recovered to some extent from the great depression induced by the severe panic of last autumn. Such concerns as the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Baltimore and Ohio are enabled to present a bold front to the world, and certainly rejoice in an unshaken credit. But when we extend our examination to the Southern and the Western States the case is somewhat different. In the South there is still a great deal of social and commercial weakness, and ever so many Southern lines are either reduced to absolute bankruptcy or are bordering upon it. In the Western States, again, there has been great over-projection of premature railroads, and many of these are in an abject plight. Worse still, there has arisen in the Western States a cry for State interference with and control of railways. The extraordinary doctrine has been promulgated in Wisconsin that after a railway has been completed at great cost by a group of capitalists the State has rightful power to step in and fix the rates to be charged for the conveyance of commodities at such a level as will leave no return upon the capital expended. In other words, the State—an expression which does not mean the entire nation, or the whole United States, but the State of Wisconsin—claims the right to practically confiscate railway property after it has been laboriously developed. It is not surprising to find the powerful corporation known as the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company protesting with all its might against such a doctrine as this, and arguing the point in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin—which is the mere creation and creature of the Legislature of Wisconsin—confirmed the monstrous policy which that Legislature has endeavored to enforce. This was, perhaps, to be expected; but it is satisfactory to note that the question at issue is to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest tribunal of the Great Republic, and a tribunal held in good repute for the valuable support which it has hitherto afforded to the priceless principles of abstract justice.

We do not hesitate to say that the main cause of the many commercial difficulties under which American society labours is want of credit. Americans, as a rule, have hitherto been enabled to obtain a tolerably easy livelihood. The natural resources of the Republic are great, and far too many Americans have a contempt for credit. They are content to allow the credit of their country to remain only second-rate, and they permit the American name to be sullied with far too many transactions in which downright rascality is the principal ingredient. Then, the Federal system of government works very badly. The National Congress, which sits at Washington, comprises a creditable body of, upon the whole, well educated and well disposed gentlemen, although even the halls of Congress cannot be said to have been free from lobbying and carpet-bagging. But what shall we say of the 40 State legislatures which perplex, pollute, and pauperise American society? There may be, and we believe there is, some very good law-making in such States as Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio. But what shall we say of Wisconsin, which is attempting to confiscate railway property? Of Mississippi, which has been a repudiator for nearly half a century? Of North Carolina, which is under the sway of a handful of ignorant darkies? Of Louisiana, which has just wiped out 40 per cent. of the capital of her bondholders? Or of South Carolina, whose legislators "adjourn" without making provision for the payment of interest due to the bond creditors of the State? Truly, such fantastic tricks as these are calculated to make the very angels weep. Truly, also, such fantastic tricks dry up the springs of American commercial credit, weaken the energies of American industrial life, and chill by consequence the American demand for railway iron.

ST. ARBYN UNITED.—Capt. John Michell reports the discovery of a lode, which he considers to be a valuable acquisition to the mines.

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References: International Bank, St. Louis, Mo.—Messrs. Collins, Snider, and Co., Bankers, Denver, Colorado.

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IMPORTANT TO GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

IN ORDER TO SAVE YOUR QUICKSILVER, USE WALKER'S ROLLER AMALGAMATOR, combined with his new PATENT QUARTZ CRUSHERS and STAMPS BED. MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS FOR THE COLONIES. 12, JAMES STREET, OLD STREET, E.C.

WHEREAS, BY A DECREE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, in a suit entitled BLUNT v. MERCER, 1874, B. 193, being a suit for the administration of the real and personal estate of RICHARD JOHN BLUNT, late of the Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, St. James's-square, Middlesex, Esq., in addition to the usual direction for an account of the testator's debts, IT WAS ORDERED, *inter alia*, that the following enquiry be made:—"An enquiry whether the testator's estate is under any and what liabilities in respect of any shares held by the testator in any joint stock company or company, and whether it is fit and proper that any and what part of the testator's estate should be set apart and retained for the purpose of answering such liabilities as the testator's estate may be found to be subject to."

Notice is hereby given, that ALL PARTIES making any CLAIM against the ESTATE of the said RICHARD JOHN BLUNT in respect of the matters aforesaid are, by their solicitors, on or before the 5th day of November, 1874, to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR CLAIMS, at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or, in default thereof they will be PEREMPTORILY EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of the said DECREE. Thursday, the 12th day of November, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk. (Oliver and Sons, Union Bank Chambers, 61, Carey-street, London, E.C. 4.)

MR. THORMAN WOODWARD, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, TRURO, CORNWALL. WHEAL JANK MINE.—BUYER of these, also WEST CHIVERTON shares.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 20—	Lisburne—E. Logylas	15	£12 11 0	Trefry's Estate.
—	—	15	10 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
—	East Darren—Glogfachi	14	16 0	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
—	—	13	12 7 6	Glover and Robinson.
21—	South Darren	14	19 4	Panther Lead Co.
—	Plynlimmon	40	12 14 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
22—	Willoughby	8	12 15 0	A. Eytton.
29—	Grogwilion	40	12 12 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.
—	Dyllife	60	12 12 0	A. Eytton.
—	Pennerley	60	12 17 0	G. Burr.
—	Bog	60	13 2 6	Glover and Robinson.
30—	Van	200	13 6 6	Walker, Parker, and Co.
—	ditto	100	14 0 0	Panther Lead Co.
—	ditto	50	13 10 6	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
—	ditto	50	13 7 6	ditto
—	ditto	50	13 7 6	Glover and Robinson.
31—	Great Lacey	100	21 13 0	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
—	Islay	20	13 5 0	Weston, Son, and Co.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 20—	Bog	40	£4 1 6	Villiers Spelter Co.
30—	Van	150	2 0 0	Dillwyn and Co.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
July 25—	Wheal Uay	12	12 2 17	£54 5 0	£ 685 6 0	Bolitho.
—	W. Godolphin.	8	11 2 17	55 10 0	476 6 8	Harvey & Co.

GRATIFYING PRESENTATION AT THE TWERTON COLLIERIES.—A meeting was held at Twerton, on Monday evening, by the workmen and others in the employ of the Bath Colliery Company (Limited), to present their manager, Mr. D. Macdonald D. Stewart (who is leaving to superintend the opening of a mineral estate in the neighbourhood of Bristol), with an address and testimonial expressive of the respect and esteem in which he is held by them. The chair was taken by the overman, Mr. Charles Poultney, who in the course of his speech referred to the good relations, the harmony, and satisfaction that had existed at the works since Mr. Stewart assumed the management, and the general feeling of confidence inspired by his straightforward and liberal dealing with them, and observed he had won their respect and esteem, so that every hand his retirement was spoken of with regret, and his feelings towards the occasion pass without giving him some tangible proof of their affection for him. For this purpose a subscription was opened, and responded to liberally by the men and women in the company, and the result was a testimonial of very pleasing duty of presenting him with a timepiece and two books on Mining and Ventilation, with his sincere wishes for his future welfare and happiness, and hoping that he may enjoy the same cordial relations wherever he settled, and in years to come look back with pleasure upon this recognition of his amiability of character in his early mining career. The address was seconded, the presentation made with much enthusiasm. Mr. Stewart, in reply, remarked that it was with pleasure he acceded to the request of the men to meet them to exchange friendly sentiments, but they had not asked him to make the presentation, which he esteemed as a fling a halo of pleasure round his associations with them, and continued—"In commencing my professional life I laid down certain principles that should guide me in all my dealings with employers or workmen. These I have endeavoured to follow, and, though not pretending to have done so fully, I can say I have not knowingly injured the interests and rights of any of my employees. Between you, tried to pursue that line of duty and justice, but the whole of my physical and mental energies have been devoted to the work of making it an active and prosperous one, and how far it has been reduced to a workable condition and how much I have proved you well know. I thank you sincerely for this beautiful address and testimonial, and, when thinking of the short time I have been here, and the impressions you have conveyed, I am constrained to value it intensely." and then

that you with whom I have been in daily communication come forward and say you have done justly, you have gained our esteem, and carry our good wishes to the people of the world. After more speeches, and giving cheers of the men separated, having spent a very pleasant evening. The forerunner, a beautiful and elegant design, and surmounted with a gold plate, bearing the following inscription:—"This timepiece was presented to D. Macdonald D. Stewart by the workmen and others engaged at the Tweron Collieries, in token of the respect and esteem he was held by them during the time he was manager of the above collieries, A.D. 1874."

BRONFLOYD.—We gave a short summary last Saturday of the proceedings of the general meeting held the previous day, and have now the pleasure of referring our readers to a *verbatim* copy in our columns of this day. We congratulate our valued correspondent (Mr. Balcombe) on the possession of the energy which has enabled him, under difficulties of a very trying nature, to bring about so successful a reconstitution of this company, and we sincerely hope, by a return of only a small portion of the success of the past, that a resumption of prosperity will ensue which will fully justify the members in their adherence to the faith which has governed the company for the last 22 years. The effect of the re-constitution will be to reduce the capital of the company to its normal prosperous state, and so represent the sum actually expended on the mine to the present time—to cancel the 30,000*l.* bonus capital which was given to the proprietors in 1870 to meet the requirements of the London Stock Exchange, and with which capital the company has ever since been overweighed. Such reduced capital will be distributed *pro rata*, and will thus bear the same relative proportions to the entire property, as the late holding was represented by a larger number of shares, and of course any sum the mine may from time to time earn will be divisible in the same ratio. The mine has paid very large dividends, and it is quite possible the development of the discovery made in June last only will attach such a value to the property that, with the proved holding down, and value of the north lode in the 90, below the great junction, the members who may retire will have serious reason to regret it.

CARBONIC ACID GAS AS A MOTIVE POWER.

Our readers are well aware that from time to time various substitutes for steam as the motive agent of engines, more or less similar to those which are in ordinary use, have been proposed. It cannot be said that as yet any have been attended with that practical success which was to be desired. This is, however, no reason why further efforts should not meet with a more favourable result, and we have laid before us certain proposals which appear of a very valuable character; though of course in this, as in other matters, experience will have to decide the problem.

Carbonic acid gas naturally suggests itself as a likely subject for experiment. It may be reduced into a liquid state by the compression of its own molecules under a pressure of some 33 atmospheres, and the merest tyro will at once see what an immense reservoir of force carbonic acid gas so treated must be. Dr. D. W. Gwynne, noting this, has for some time been engaged in devising means for utilising this property of CO₂; and has arranged a complete system for its production and application, the plans for which were forwarded by him to the Earl of Caithness some six months since.

Dr. Gwynne generates his CO₂ by the treatment of some substance containing it in combination by an acid. Limestone, chalk, the carbonates of the alkalis, &c., would yield an inexhaustible supply, and the acid might either be sulphuric or hydrochloric. Where economy of space is a consideration a bicarbonate of an alkali could be employed, but under ordinary conditions chalk or limestone would answer every purpose. The chalk, or whatever else was employed, would be acted upon by the acid in a closed receptacle or generator, a general idea of which would be supplied by one of the cylinders used in the manufacture of aerated waters. The generator would be fitted with a gauge, and suitable means for attaching it to a receiver. A double cock or collar would serve to cut off the connection with the receiver, and the gauge would show the pressure. The receiver represents precisely the steam-chest of an ordinary steam-engine, and as such an engine may, and often does, have several boilers, so to each receiver may be attached any number of generators required, determined by the needed amount of power. From the character of the fittings one or more generators may be removed or replaced without interfering with the tension of the gas in the receiver. Under the receiver Dr. Gwynne places a small furnace; and as the tensile power of the gas is greatly increased by the addition of heat—1480 volume for each degree—the value of this arrangement will be seen.

By Dr. Gwynne's process it is easy to obtain gas which would exercise a power of 30 atmospheres without liquefaction. Such a pressure, however, would, in his view, never be required, and any graduated pressure from 1 up to 30 could readily be obtained by due regulation of the apparatus and materials. As the deadly nature of the gas (which causes closure of the glottis or attempted inhalation) requires a provision for its neutralisation in its escape from the engine, Dr. Gwynne has met this by passing the escape pipe into a tank of lime-water.

Such in brief is an outline of a plan which well deserves attention. Sooner or later some substitute for steam must be found, and he is a public benefactor who labours to that end.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—THE AEROPHORE.

Some six months since details were published in the *Mining Journal* of the very ingenious and useful apparatus—the aerophore—invented by Messrs. Denayrouze and Co., of Queen-street, City, and the recent deplorable explosion at Wigan should suffice to cause increased attention to be given to the question of providing at every colliery the most approved contrivances for saving life and property in the unfortunate event of an explosion occurring, more especially as it is beyond doubt that in this respect half-an-hour's work in the pit at the scene of the calamity immediately after it has happened is of considerably greater importance than many hours work after any lengthened interval has been permitted to elapse. There are, of course, many instances in which the obstacles in the shape of fallen roof, sides, timber, and disabled winding-gear render ingress to the scene of the accident practically impossible, but in almost innumerable cases the advantages that would result from rendering it unnecessary to consider the dangerous state of the atmosphere would be inestimable, and the Dukinfield explosion appears to have been one of those cases, for Mr. Jacob Higson, M.E., of Manchester, writing to the English representative of Messrs. Denayrouze, shortly after the occurrence, says:—

"The result of my experiments with the aerophore have satisfied me that any atmosphere, however polluted by noxious gases, can be safely entered with it. Within the last few years I have seen, on many occasions, where both life and property would have been saved by its use. The recent explosion at Dukinfield set fire to the coal and materials near the shaft, and great difficulty was experienced in subduing it, by reason of the inability of the men to breathe for any length of time in an atmosphere charged with smoke and sulphur. Had your apparatus been at hand the task of extinguishing the fire would have been rendered easy, especially as there was sufficient water power at hand, which by the aid of your lamp could have been turned at once directly on to the fire. I am sure all parties interested in collieries and mines will, after trying the aerophore, come to the same conclusion as myself."

It has been very truly observed that instead of permitting miners to struggle as heretofore, at the risk of their lives, against the noxious vapours, the aerophore will supply them with fresh air and ample light. Thus, all difficulty of breathing and lighting will, together with all danger, at the same time disappear. Moreover, if an explosion should occur during the progress of ordinary workings, means will henceforth be at hand to convey immediate aid to those whom the explosion has not killed. Thus, by one small and portable apparatus Messrs. Denayrouze have enabled the miner to penetrate at once and remain several hours in the most deadly atmosphere without inconvenience, whilst he has free use of his arms and legs, and complete liberty of movement. And with regard to the air-pump, upon which, of course, everything depends, it is of so simple a nature that it can never either from ignorance or disuse become disarranged, whilst the internal valve of the regulator is so protected as to render it impossible for it to get out of order. With regard to distant workings, it is evident that the depth to which a miner can reach must be limited by the length of tubing at his disposal, and if it were ne-

cessary to work the pump outside the mine this objection would in many cases prove fatal; but the pump itself is so small that it can be worked in a gallery however narrow, and carried either by hand or a small truck to the very threshold of the scene of the accident. The reliability of the aerophore is beyond question, and as the price is trifling, as compared with the enormous benefits it is destined to confer upon miners, it is certainly worthy of extensive adoption.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

July 30.—Since our last report little alteration has appeared in the district as regards the aspects of trade, business being still dull, the burden of complaint being slackness of orders, buyers only purchasing coal in such quantities as will just meet the present limited demand. Some little local improvement in the iron trade is reported, and more employment is likely (it is understood) to be found for workmen by one or two idle furnaces being put in blast; but a brisk trade must not be counted upon until present stocks are much further reduced. Gradually the Forest railway system is advancing, but we regret to report that although the Severn and Wye Company's lines are so far completed between Lydney and Lydbrook as to admit of general traffic, no regular passenger trains have yet been put on; but the why and wherefore of such tardy movements are not made public. A hitch with the Great Western Company has been hinted, but more likely a heavy drain on their capital for necessary outlay in constructing their works has rendered the provision of engines and carriages less facile than under other circumstances. For a small company, it has shown much spirit and adventure, and deserves a good share of our respect and gratitude, inasmuch that when the Great Western Company was indifferent about providing passenger accommodation through the Forest it took up the question in earnest, but the delay in opening what portion of line is completed is inexplicable, except upon the supposition that there is some hitch or difficulty to be overcome, about which the public is not duly enlightened by the company itself, and so is left in the misty region of guessing, but which proves altogether unsatisfactory. But when all our various connecting and branch lines over the Forest are completed and put into working order, and the spirit of trade again revives, we may reasonably expect that the rich resources of mineral wealth lying beneath its surface will be much more fully developed than at present the case. The recent parliamentary committee of enquiry upon Forest interests is not expected to lead to very satisfactory results, although some good will, unquestionably, come out of its appointment and labours. The miners' annual demonstration came off at the Speech House, on Saturday, with diminished numbers and enthusiasm, although as an "outing" the day was a pleasant and enjoyable one.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

July 30.—Patient expectation has been the ruling condition in mining matters during the last few days. On all hands it has been felt that a rise in the tin standard was imminent, but that rise, it was considered, would not take place until after the Banca sale, which came off yesterday. The quantity of tin ore from Australia has so fallen off as to be little more than nominal, and at present prices the smelters are said to have been making a good thing over buying the low-quality Australian ore at 20*l.* per ton, and smelting it here in the West.

However else the parliamentary session may be barren, we have now the definite assurance (of the probability of which we spoke some few weeks since) that the Rating Bill will pass, and with it the clause for the rating of Cornish mines on the basis of dues, for which we are indebted to our County Committee and the efforts of our local members. This Bill is precisely the same that the House of Lords rejected last year, when it was brought in by the late Government. Now, without the slightest alteration in the Bill or its accessories, they have passed it without discussion. Their action of last year, purposeless as it now seems, has cost the Liskeard Union hundreds of pounds. Perhaps on the whole, however, it has helped the mines in the depression, though that, of course, was never considered.

The *Western Daily Mercury* has published a complete list of the works on the Red River, and of the dues paid on each for the year ending March last. They prove in detail what has been several times stated in gross, and was authoritatively averred by Mr. T. S. Bolitho at the Cornwall meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, that the Red River returned to those who worked it quite 40,000*l.* worth of tin a year. Under the present system of dressing, if it were as long again, and had no more mines in its course, the chances are that it would return 40 or 50 per cent. more. All mechanical modes of dressing must be more or less imperfect, and there is a constant process going on, by which more and more ore is being freed from the gangue as the stream flows on. Under chemical treatment the loss would be infinitesimal, but a thoroughly practical and economical mode of chemically treating tin ores has yet to be devised. The list of owners and amount of dues paid by each is as follows:—

Richard Perry, Rose-vayne.....	£567	Treskillard Tin Stream Co.....	£ 60
John and Jas. Jackson, Roscrogan	481	Fox, Penberthy, and Co., Rayle	60
Rescadinick Stream Company.....	483	William Goldsworthy.....	57
William Goldsworthy, Telcadden.....	222	John Hocking, Roscrogan.....	55
Major Jewell and Co., Menadara.....	296	Major Coombe Tin Stream Co.....	42
John Williams, Tuckinmill.....	247	South Nancemellyn Stream Co.....	41
John Daws, Carn Brea.....	205	Rogers and Treloar, Menadara.....	36
W. and R. Jackson, Roscrogan.....	194	James Evans, Whitefield.....	30
John Winn and Co., Harris's Mill.....	150	John Winn and Co., Rayle.....	30
James Evans, Tolskithy.....	144	John Daws, Bridge.....	26
R. and S. Evans, Menadara.....	124	Thomas Daws, Brea.....	26
Trevanion Stream Co., Trevarone.....	109	Edward Dunn, Menadara.....	25
Joseph Jewell, Blowing House.....	97	Edward Dunn, Menadara.....	25
Rablyn, Vine, and Co., Carmarthen	96	Richard Pearce, Pool.....	23
John Winn and Co., Tolskithy.....	90	E. Hosking and Co., Menadara.....	21
Major Tin Stream Co., Major.....	85	Mill Tin Stream Co., Menadara.....	20
Gilbert Chappel, Kieve Mills.....	82	John Hocking, Portreath.....	9
Wm. and E. James, Roscrogan.....	82	Stephen Evans and Co., Portreath.....	7
Evans and Dale, Menadara.....	62		

Cornwall has lost a gentleman who in various ways was largely interested in mining matters, and who was an active and valuable member of the County Committee on the mines rating question. We allude to the late Mr. Frederick Hill, solicitor, and leading partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Grylls, Hill, and Hill, solicitors, Helston. The deceased gentleman was born at Kingsbridge, Devon, on May 1, 1807. About 18 months ago an attack of paralysis greatly affected his health, but he so far recovered as to be enabled to attend to business until Thursday, the 16th inst., when he had a second attack after returning from his summer retreat at Portleven. His right side was paralysed, and he was utterly prostrated, and lingered in partial unconsciousness until the 23rd inst., when death released him from further suffering. Mr. Frederick Hill had held many public offices, having been clerk to the magistrates of West Kierri, registrar of the County Court, town clerk of Helston, a commissioner of taxes, and a trustee of the Helston Turnpike Trust. He was also largely connected with the landed interest of the county, having acted as steward to the Duke of Leeds, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., the Rev. Molesworth St. Aubyn, Colonel Grylls, the Trevelyan trustees, and others.

Dr. Le Neve Foster, the Government Inspector, has at length found it necessary to take legal measures to enforce the provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Act with regard to the protection of unfenced shafts. Since Dr. Foster's appointment large numbers of shafts have been covered, but with regard to not a few resort to proceedings will be inevitable. The first case under the Act was heard at the West Powder Petty Sessions, when Mr. James Michell, of Newquay, was charged with having the shaft of a discontinued mine unprotected, situated near the road leading from Perranporth to St. Agnes, in open and unfenced land. Mr. Chilcott appeared for Dr. Le Neve Foster, and stated that under the 13th section of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, penalties were inflicted for having a shaft unfenced which was within 50 yards of any highway, road, or footpath, place of public resort, or unfenced land. This shaft was within five yards of the public road, in unfenced land. Mr. Michell promised Dr. Foster to fence the shaft once or twice, but had failed to do so up to the present. On June 8 last the defendant was served with a formal notice in writing, requiring him to fence the shaft, but nothing had been done. Under the 31st section of the Act every person guilty of an offence against the Act is liable, if owner or agent, to a penalty of 20*l.*, and any other person of 2*l.* for every offence, and if the Inspector has given notice to a further penalty of 1*l.* for every day the offence continued after such notice. The charge against Mr. Michell was that he had not only left the shaft unfenced, but that he had done so after the formal written notice on June 8 last. Dr. Foster was first asked, and stated that as long ago as Nov. 28 last year he wrote to Mr. Michell asking him if he was the owner of the land, to which he received no reply. On Feb. 4 he sent him a formal notice, and then the defendant arranged to meet him. When they met a long conversation took place, and Mr. Michell promised to see about fencing the shaft at once. He thought the defendant

would keep his word, but three months after that he (Dr. Foster) was passing accidentally and saw the shaft still unfenced. He then gave another formal notice, and the shaft was still unfenced. There were some loose planks over the shaft, but a child could move them, and might tumble down. F. C. Hawke deposed to giving Mr. Michell notice about the shaft, but nothing was done. The defendant, who stated that he was waiting to let the land, called Capt. William Johns, who stated that the shaft was in exactly the same state as it was when he left it 16 years ago, after removing the whim. The planks could readily be moved. The Bench said, as this was the first case under the Act, they did not want to press hard on Mr. Michell. It was, however, a very clear case. The defendant had had every notice given him to protect his shaft, and they had decided to inflict a fine of 1*l.*, and 5*s.* each day for 13 days from the date of the notice until Dr. Foster saw the shaft last. Similar charges were heard before the magistrates at Penryn yesterday.

Just now it is not mining that absorbs the chief interest in West Cornwall, but the Wesleyan Conference, which is being held at Camborne. The influence of this great gathering is felt immediately in every part of the district, from Penzance to Truro, and until it is over it will be the channel into which the activities of the majority of the inhabitants of the chief mining localities will be directed.

The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art has been holding its annual meeting at Teignmouth, under the presidency of the Earl of Devon.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 30.—The general trade here continues brisk, and vessels have been scarce of late for the coasting trade. The Steam Coal Trade is good, and the price of the best very firm at 18*s.* per ton, but inferior sorts and manufacturing coals can be had at much lower rates. The demand for house and gas coals is moderately good, as indicated above; best coals of all kinds have yet a good sale at fair prices, but all second-class coals are plentiful, and the price received for them are comparatively low, and very considerable stocks are accumulating. The Iron Trade continues to improve, and higher prices were asked at Middlesbrough on Tuesday. The local founders are very busy, and there is a good demand for the Continent also. For future delivery 65*s.* is readily given for No. 3, and for present delivery 70*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.* No. 1 is 75*s.*; No. 4 forge, 67*s.* to 68*s.*, net cash, or trucks at works. The rail trade is gradually improving. Heavy rails are now quoted at 8*l.*; light, 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.*; ship-plates, 9*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 15*s.*; merchant bars, 9*l.*; puddled bars, 6*l.* The ship-building trade is pretty brisk, but builders are generally engaged on old contracts, so that there is not much fresh demand for the class of iron that is consumed. Coke is 17*s.* to 18*s.* per ton, delivered at Middlesbrough; unscreened coal, 9*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* There are accumulations at the Durham pits of small and manufacturing coals.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The annual general meeting of this flourishing society will be held in the Wood Memorial Hall, on Saturday, when the election of a president, council, and other officers will be proceeded with. A number of new members, many of them being foreigners, stand for election, and afterwards the following papers will be read:—"On Morton's Ejector Condenser," by Mr. W. O. Ward; "Notes on the Coal Measures and Lower Carboniferous Strata of Western Newfoundland," by Mr. E. Gilpin. The members of this institute have an excursion to Cardiff next week to meet the members of the South Wales Mining Institute. The meetings for the reading and discussion of papers will be held on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday. The chair will be taken each day by the president, Mr. W. G. Armstrong, C.B. The president will give some opening remarks, and afterwards the following papers will be read:—"On a New Principle of Rock Boring," by Mr. John Wallace, of Newcastle; "On the Diamond Boring Machine," by Mr. A. Bassett, of Cardiff; "On the South Wales Coal Field," by Mr. T. Foster Brown, of Cardiff; "On the Coal Fields of Russia," by Mr. J. B. Simpson, of Blaydon-on-Tyne; "On the North Lincolnshire Ironstone Field," by Mr. John Daglish, of Tynemouth; "On a New Hook for the Prevention of Accidents by Overwinding," by Mr. W. Walker, of Saltburn-by-the-Sea; also a short paper embodying a petition to the Home Secretary as to publication of past examination papers for colliery manager's certificates. It will be seen from the programme that there are a number of original papers for reading, and all of them treat of subjects which must be deeply interesting to all connected with coal and iron mining, &c., and there is no doubt that a most successful meeting will be held, and great numbers of members and others will be present. Visits will be made by the members and their friends to the Dowlais Ironworks, and to the most remarkable coal and iron mines in the district, and other objects of interest.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Jul 29.—There has been a very good demand for pig-iron during the past week, chiefly for foreign shipment, and a decided advance has taken place in all descriptions. Warrants steadily rose until Monday afternoon, when 88*s.* 3*d.* was paid, but on Tuesday forenoon a reaction took place to 86*s.* 6*d.*, at which one or two lots changed hands, but during the same afternoon the tone became again very firm, and there were buyers at 88*s.* 6*d.* at the close. To-day the warrant market opened firm, with business at 89*s.* and 89*s.* 6*d.* cash, but the tone afterwards became easier, and closed with buyers at 87*s.* 9*d.*, sellers, 88*s.* At a meeting of the ironmasters to-day, it was resolved that three-fourths of the furnaces blowing on March 13 last should now be put into blast, which will have the effect of keeping prices down in the present state of trade. The total number of furnaces in the country is 154, and of these 120 were in operation at the date referred to. A numerously attended meeting of coalmasters from the Larkhall district, which is very extensive, was also held in Glasgow. It was unanimously agreed that unless the men who were in the employment of Messrs. Hamilton, McCulloch, and Co. returned to the works on Friday morning the whole of the colliers in the district should be declared locked-out. There is a marked scarcity of the favourite brands, and a serious reduction is still taking place in the stock in store. We subjoin approximate prices of the various brands:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.
G.m.b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside) 91 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 92 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	96 <i>s.</i> to 97 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
Gartsherrie ditto ditto.....	115 0	90 0
Coltness ditto ditto.....	117 6	—
Summerlee ditto ditto.....	115 0	90 0
Carnbroe ditto ditto.....	100 0	90 0
Monkland ditto ditto.....	95 0	87 6
Clyde ditto ditto.....	95 0	87 6
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto.....	92 6	87 6
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto.....	115 0	90 0
Calder ditto ditto.....	115 0	90 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto.....	100 0	87 6
Eglington ditto ditto.....	83 0	87 6
Dalmellington ditto ditto.....	83 0	86 0
Carson, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto.....	105 0	85 0
Shotts, at Leith ditto.....	110 0	80 0
Kinnell, at Boness ditto.....	92 6	87 6
Bar iron.....	£10 10 to £11 0	
Nail rods.....	11 0	—

	SHIPMENTS.
Week ending July 25, 1873.....	Tons 11,685
Week ending July 25, 1874.....	5,433
Decrease.....	2,602
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873.....	145,735
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—	
For the week ending July 25, 1874.....	Tons 2,640
For the week ending July 25, 1873.....	2,392
Increase.....	248
Total increase for 1874.....	34,137

The hopes and prospects of the Iron Trade are again becoming brighter, and prices have made a decided start upward. This has been caused by a better shipping demand, coupled with the admittedly low condition of stocks, some brands being so much over sold that these makers decline quoting for immediate delivery. The effect of this condition of the iron trade on the refractory miners of the Larkhall district has caused them to renew the strike there by bringing out the men at Home Farm Colliery, and those in the Cornsilloch and Millburn collieries, the others pledging themselves to pay 2*s.* a week to keep them in funds while the strike lasts. The Clyde men in this district are also on strike. No doubt the stocks of iron are low, and the make deficient; but then there is only a reduced demand, owing to recent high prices, and the miners would do well to keep in mind that great efforts are being made in the "Iron Mountain" district of the United States to greatly develop their resources, so as to keep us not only out of the States, but also out of other markets, by keen competition. This points us to the fact that it is our policy not to allow ourselves to be under sold by our cousins in the markets where we have already a standing, else our trade would be speedily diminished to odd lots for special purposes.

In Malleable Iron there are a few more enquiries for shipbuilding and general purposes. A new line of iron vessels is about to be built for the Dundee and East Indian trade at the former port, and quotations are being invited for angles and bulbs from brokers here for these ships. The trade is also slightly improved generally, but whether it lasts or not remains to be seen. Makers of machinery

are well employed, and large shipments of varied descriptions are taking place from week to week. The trade in castings is a shade better, and the copper and brass workers have their hands full, especially the former. At the locomotive works there are substantial orders on hand, and tube makers are in possession of a moderate amount of work at fair prices.

The Coal Trade is again dull, and prices continue to droop. This is the case both in Lanark, Ayr, and Dumfriesshire. The men are restive under the action of reduced wages, and isolated works are on strike. The hopelessness of the struggle is now so marked that the office-bearers and agent for the Larkhall district all resigned their appointments yesterday, disgusted with their thankless task. Ultimately the treasurer and secretary were prevailed upon to continue, and the case of the agent is taken into avizandum. When the agents are taking offence at their conferees this should make them pause. The shipments of coal for the week are 40,136 tons, against 47,351 tons in the same week last year.

At a meeting of the Blochairn Iron Company (Limited) the previously appointed committee and directors recommended that the concern should be placed in liquidation. The shareholders agreed to the resolution, and appointed as liquidators the committee and several of the directors.

DEPARTURE OF MR. E. GILBERT, TELEGRAPH ENGINEER, FOR JAPAN.—Mr. Edward Gilbert, who will sail from Liverpool next week on his way to take up the office of Engineer in Chief of the Government telegraph in Japan, has been presented with a valuable chronometer, and other articles, by the officers of the North British Company and other friends. Mr. M'Laren, general superintendent of the company, who occupied the chair, referred to the general regret felt at losing Mr. Gilbert's services, and stated that Mr. S. L. M'Laren, in a witness-box, had admitted that but for the assistance rendered by the North British Company and Mr. Gilbert the arrangements of the new postal service would not have been so successfully carried out. Mr. M'Laren also referred to Mr. Gilbert's services in reducing to a perfect system the telegraph arrangements of the North British Company, which, when he entered the service, were divided into many parts. He believed no company had now so good a telegraph system as existed on the North British. He also spoke of the train communication invented by Mr. Gilbert, and his very beautiful apparatus for the medical application of electricity. Mr. Gilbert made a brief reply, when the company broke up.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

July 30.—The Finished Iron Trade does not improve in the least, but rather declines. Makers' books are nearly clear of orders, and another week or two will make work still more scarce than it is at present. Enquiries still indicate that iron is in request, but buyers will not place contracts except with great reserve. Most of the works are, therefore, only partially employed, and some of them are virtually at a standstill. All hope of improvement appears to be abandoned, and it is hardly likely that under the best of circumstances there will be much activity in trade this year.

It is now known that the second reduction in the wages rate, like the first, will be 10 per cent., which altogether will make a "drop" of 20 per cent. Some of the men admit the depressed state of the iron trade at present, but there is a general aversion to any reduction at all. The 10 or the 20 per cent. does not represent the actual reduction in the earnings of the men. For weeks past the ironworks have not worked more than half-time, and many of them have not more than two days a week, and, as a matter of course, their wages do not amount to half what they did a few months ago. The second reduction of 10 per cent. will, consequently, make a considerable difference to them. There are some of the men who say that they would prefer to know what the minimum wage rate is to be, and that the employers would announce the full reduction at once; but this cannot be the opinion of the men as a body, for to an intelligent mind the fact would suggest itself that by reducing the wage rate gradually there is a chance of the trade improving, and that the now probable minimum may not be reached. It is not yet known what course the men will take, but it is apprehended that they will resist the reduction. There is, however, much distress among the ironworkers already, and it is difficult to see how they can with any chance of success oppose the reduction.

During the week the Llynvi Company have cleared 150 tons of iron to Palermo; the Rhymer Company, 300 tons rails to Port Said, and 121 tons to Brazil; the Aberlure Company, 320 tons to Rotterdam; Beynon and Co., 30 tons rails to Smyrna; and Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, 357 tons to Rosario.

As stated last week, operations have been resumed at the tin-plate making works, but the demand for plates is so dull that the makers have determined to limit the manufacture.

There is little or no change in the Coal Trade. The output exceeds the demand considerably, and stocks are still increasing, but there is a good business being done, and prices are remunerative.

The manager of the old Duffryn Colliery, the property of the Powell's Duffryn, was summoned before the magistrates of Aberlure for illegally dismissing a collier. The collier had been asked to do duty as haulier, but he refused, and was consequently discharged. The magistrates, some of whom were colliery proprietors, dismissed the case, knowing that it had been the custom for years for the colliers to act as hauliers when necessary.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 30.—The South Staffordshire Iron Trade has, on the whole, a somewhat more cheerful tone this week, the demand for some classes of finished iron having especially improved. The stocks of some descriptions appear to have run very short, so that merchants and consumers can no longer choose their time for purchasing. There is no declared change in quotations, which remain on the basis of 12½ per ton for marked bars; but prices generally have a somewhat firmer tendency. Sheets (ordinary) range from 13½ to 14½ per ton, and the works devoted to this class of iron are, as a rule, in very full production. The hoop, rod, and bar mills, though not in full work, are running more steadily than last reported. In the pig-iron branch there is rather a promise than an actual experience of improvement; but the promise is sufficiently encouraging to induce blast furnace proprietors at Woodside, New Level, and Willenhall to re-light the furnaces which they put out four months ago. The total number now blowing in the district is thus raised to 49. Cinder pigs are 3½ 5s.; part-nine, 4½ 10s.; and all-mine, best hot-air quality, 5½ 15s. to 6½ per ton.

Mr. David Griffiths, of the Star Ironworks, Great Bridge, has purchased the Staffordshire Ironworks, near West Bromwich, where he intends producing tray-sheets, black-plates, and best sheet-iron.

The South Staffordshire Coal Trade exhibits only a slight improvement as to demand. The increased output caused by the reopening of the large collieries which were closed during the strike is rapidly augmenting the supply, and cannot fail in a short time to influence prices. At present the leading firms have not announced any reduction, but some of the smaller coalmasters are making slight concessions in price to ready-money customers. The quoted standard is on the basis of 14s. 6d. to 15s. per ton for forge coal. The price of native ironstone is without change, and the demand is fairly steady.

Mellard's Trent Foundry Iron Company (Limited) have just supplied the east-iron tubing required by the promoters of the Fair-oaks sinking, and it proves very effectual in keeping back the flow of water, which pervades the pebble beds in considerable quantity.

The Bentley Colliery Company (Limited), near Walsall, following the example of Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), in the same neighbourhood, are developing the upper coal seam on their estate by the open work system.

The annual meeting of ironmasters, held in Birmingham on Thursday afternoon, was well attended, and there was a decidedly firmer tone in business, pigs being especially in request at improved rates.

Sandwell Park Colliery shares are quoted on the Birmingham Stock Exchange 1150; two shares were offered for sale by auction at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, by Messrs. Green and Burman, but the prices offered were not accepted—740s. for the A (100%) share, and 345s. for the B (50%) share. Jno. Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7 Chillingham Iron, 5½; Cannock and Huntington Colliery, par to 4½; Ivy House and Northwood Colliery, 1½ dis. The tendency in prices is flat.

The report of the Wolverhampton Rolling Stock Company for the past year is as follows:—"Your directors are pleased to announce that the transactions of the past half-year are satisfactory. The demand for wagons has not been so marked as during the previous half-year, but in conjunction with unex-

cesses has been sufficient to produce fair results. The general depression of trade, and the various strikes in the coal and iron districts, are at present seriously affecting the wagon trade, but the directors trust that these influences will be speedily remedied, and that with the approach of the usual demand will arise. The profits, per hundred shares, for the year ended 31st March 1874, were 5757.8s. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., less income tax, on the preference shares, and at the rate of 10 per cent., free of income tax, on the ordinary shares. After these payments the reserve fund will be 7373.15s. 7d. Since the last meeting the death of one of your auditors, Mr. Thomas Griffin, has taken place, and it will be necessary for the proprietors at this meeting to elect a shareholder in his place. Your directors have in the meantime requested Mr. Aaron Atherton to examine the accounts in conjunction with the present auditor, Mr. Henry Walker. The dividend, if approved, will be payable immediately after the meeting."

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire maintains the improvement recently reported, and there is in several branches a promise of a steady autumn trade. Coal is in abundant supply, and prices easier.

At the Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Avins in the chair), the Chairman's statement was very favourably received, and although there has been some little delay in the sinking, it was well accounted for. He expressed regret that they had not been able to do more, but explained that they were in the hands of the Diamond Rock Boring Company, who had assured the directors that they had done all they could, having spent more than double the amount of the contract entered into with the Cannock and Huntington Company. They had agreed to complete 200 yards at a cost of 750s., but up to the present time had only been able to reach 240 ft. This was owing to their having met with pebble beds, which were the only things that could cause them any difficulty. The Boring Company, he observed, had tried steel tools and other things—they had resorted to 5-in. and 6-in. tools, and were now trying 7-in. tools in order to give them more room. The diamond drill itself was not defective, but the pebbles would not hold fast for it to pass through. They could imagine an attempt to drill through a basin of marbles. The drill would go through the hardest rock known with little difficulty, but the pebbles gave way. The company, however, said they would not be beaten, and would go through the pebble beds at any cost, and although they had received nothing as yet, they were now putting down a number of 7-in. pipes, at a cost of 15s. per foot, which would show that every effort was being made, and no expense was being spared to accomplish the work. These pipes would be put down, probably, in a month, and when they had gone through the pebble beds, work would be an accomplished fact, and only a week or a fortnight would be required to go through and deliver the coal. Neither mining engineers nor directors are receiving payment for their services, the whole question being left to the shareholders after the boring is down. The retiring officers were re-elected.

THE SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

On Wednesday there was a general meeting of the members of this Institute, at their rooms in the Exchange, Wolverhampton. The president (Mr. B. P. Walker) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. H. B. Cuss (Sheffield), J. Naylor, J. Bromley, J. Gethin, W. J. Davies, S. Fenn, W. H. Glennie, W. Bickley, T. Parton, F.G.S., J. Laxton, J. Biggs, H. Tooley, W. Rushton, S. Watkins, J. M. Davies, D. W. Lees (secretary), and others.

THE PRESIDENT ON TRADES UNIONISM.

The PRESIDENT delivered a valuable and comprehensive address. After some preambles observations relative to the usefulness and advantages of a society like theirs, he proceeded to say that the utilisation of the mineral treasures of Great Britain had assumed the great source of our national wealth. Therefore, that those treasures might be made the best of was obviously a matter of the highest importance. By comparison with what was now being effected they plainly saw the enormous waste of what he might call the natural capital of the empire that had occurred in time past, and they knew enough to enable them to safely predict that our present means and methods of reaping the harvest were capable of great improvement in respect alike of economy of material and labour as of the more important consideration of loss of life and limb. More particularly welcome to the members was any promise of economy when the exhaustion of the coal fields was no longer a contingency that might be set aside and neglected as of no importance. He was tempted to introduce a topic which, although connected with, and affecting in the highest degree the well-being of, the mining interests, was yet one to which, as an institution, their attention had not been directed. He alluded to the arrangements and combinations which existed amongst those whose industry made the natural resources of the earth available. He had given much thought and consideration to the subject of Trades' Unions and combinations, and failed to discover any real lasting benefit that either has arisen from them, or that could reasonably be expected to accrue. The law of progress, either for nations or individuals, which were the component of nations, was clearly that the strength and ability possessed must be exerted, and that what the hand found to do must be done with the right. Any institution proposing to set aside that law and promising equal reward to the industrious, the idle, and the dissolute, bore on its very front its own condemnation. It was true that considerations of many kinds were urged which concealed the real and objectionable character of those Unions, and in many instances, no doubt, the promoters of them were quite sincere and interested in the welfare of the community, and in extending their influence. He attempted to point out to them that the natural and fundamental principle of political economy was deserving of the attention of the Institute, because if they were now fully and generally understood he believed that a vast amount of suffering and hindrance to progress would disappear. He might be wrong, but he could not help thinking that had our working population relied on their own industry, and made the best of the strength and ability they possessed, the natural effect of increased demand for the produce of their labour would have augmented their reward to a far greater amount than it had attained, and that we should have been spared the humiliating sight of a great nation being reduced to the position of an army of able-bodied paupers, existing for months on the funds of Unions. Could anyone who had watched the course of events during the past two years doubt that the inflated price of coal and iron had been in a great part due to the element of uncertainty induced by the existence of combination amongst the producers? The main objects that Unionism professed was to alter the division of pay as related to the share of employers and employed. What had the effect been? The share of the employer had increased in a far greater proportion. Attention was then directed to the great rivalry between the producers and the price of the article. This seemed to the president to be a vain effort. Ultimately, the price paid by the public for any commodity whatsoever would be regulated by the estimation set on the article by the consumer in view of its necessity and amount of supply. The great importance of the subject, and its ultimate connection with the prosperity of the district, must form his excuse for introducing a subject which seemed more to belong to the domain of politics. His father and uncles were amongst the first who struggled against the evil system of protection, and he denounced the demand for a protective tariff. Protection which seemed to him to be involved in the very idea of a combination to regulate wages, and thereby enhance the price of any commodity to the public. He left the subject to their consideration. If the members agreed with him, much might be done by their individual influence in spreading the knowledge of these great principles to which he had alluded. He had alluded to the waste of valuable materials, particularly in coal measures, and he would now refer to the waste of energy and time arising from the repetition of same or similar work by rival institutions. The president then suggested the amalgamation of their efforts with the Dudley Institute, in the making of the discovery of coal and ironstone at Sandwell, and that papers on the geological facts connected with the district will be forthcoming. With respect to subjects of a mechanical character, he could not help congratulating the members upon their numerical strength and individual worth. As many of the members, from the exigencies of their engagements, lamentably lacked opportunities for acquiring accurate elementary scientific knowledge, he thought that something of the nature of elementary expositions of chemistry and its cognate sciences would be useful. The president, after paying an eloquent tribute to Mr. Rose, the member of the Institute, who had been the first to do the work before them, and moreover, much opportunity for combining instruction and progress with much that was pleasant, expressed a hope that it would be found practicable for a continuance of those excursions to places of interest which had, in his opinion, contributed in a very important degree to the Institute's success, and concluded by assuring the members of his devotion to its welfare and usefulness. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT was thanked for his valuable and instructive address on the proposition of Messrs. Watkins and Gethin, and in responding he pointed out how the strikes of labour had been instrumental in the production of mechanical progress.

Mr. H. B. Cuss read an interesting paper "On Economy of Fuel in Boiler Grates." Prior to this, he dwelt upon the progressive increase in the output of coal, and showed that the output continued for 40 years the annual output of the mineral would be 283,000,000 tons, which, at present rates, after deducting the 13,000,000 tons exported, would make the British public pay 40,000,000, sterling more than the market value of 1862. Coming to his subject, Mr. Cuss said that most of the boilers of the district were plain cylindrical, and had a large area of fire-bars, the radiation from which would rob the boilers of one-fifth of their heat. Further, the loss of heat caused by the column of smoke rising from the air to create a current in a loss of 35 ft. in height would be 35 per cent., loss by cinders 15 per cent., and loss by atmospheric radiation 16 per cent. This made a total loss of heat from the fuel of 86 per cent. The more he reflected on the subject the more he became convinced that whilst we were depending on man to regulate the quantity of air and fuel to secure perfect combustion under boiler furnaces, we held the power of making the fuel do it, not imperfectly, but automatically. The means he proposed to adopt for the supply of atmospheric air to furnaces were simply the running of four pipes from the outside of the chimney stack 30 ft. from the flue line down the inside of the stack to a reservoir at the bottom, and from the reservoir in one pipe along the bottom of the flue to a ledge of dead-plate, where there would be a slide-reservoir valve, or a hollow chamber perforated with round holes, and sliding on the back must be a plate to open and shut as the requirements of the slack necessitated. The reservoir must be made to reach the whole width of the fire-bars, and connected with the dead-plate, which must be placed at a slight inclination to facilitate the passage of the slack on to the centre of the bars, and the emission of the air to a point most suitable for the amalgamation of the gases. The fire must be fed from a hopper of slack above the dead-plate, and a pusher continually travelling backwards and forwards for (say) 4 in. The pusher being shaped like an inverted L, its top would act as a preventive for any more passing out of the hopper than was necessary. The hopper should be made of sufficient capacity to contain slack for 12 hours' maintenance, and formed like the letter V, the bottom to be no wider than 6 in., and to be 5 in. narrower than the pusher, which travelled backward and forward under the hopper, and on the top of the dead-plate, thus continually pushing the slack forward on the top of the fire-bars, and opening the valve to admit the air in that heated state which amalgamated with the gases and ignited on arriving at the bridge, thus passing through the flues in one continuous stream of flame, and keeping the boiler at an equal and continuous heat, and also at a regular pressure and water height. It also heated the air, and rendered it available to be used over again, saved heat, tear, wear, and labour, and also over 50 per cent. He also proposed to have hollow doors, to reach from the ground line to the under side of the dead plate, the hollow parts to be filled with non-conducting cement. The exclusion of cold air and stoppage of radiation that this would effect would be tantamount to another saving of

2½ per cent. After scientifically proving that heat was power, and power was heat, Mr. Cuss said that if the whole amount of heat contained in fuel could be converted through the material which formed the boiler, and the boiler supplied with water at 200° of heat, and from the boiler in steam at a pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch, through a super-heater into a pair of expansive compound condensing engines, he believed that we should obtain perfect theoretical perfection, and, in ¼ lb., as in a closed ash-pit 1 lb. of fuel would raise 56,880 lbs. of air to 1° of heat. After illustrating the thoughtlessness of many users of steam-power in respect of economy of fuel, and ridiculing the idea that the less expensive boilers in respect of economy as the most improved, Mr. Cuss showed how the non-removal of scale from water caused 20 per cent. per annum more fuel to be used than if it had been extracted by means of a vertical cylindrical beater—say, 3 ft. in diameter by 7 ft. high, formed internally of horizontally corrugated plate, resembling shelves, some 6 in. apart. He expressed his conviction that until users and manufacturers of engines and their connections thoroughly saw the advantage of using the very best material in the market requisite to the economical working of them regardless of cost, we shall never get theoretical perfection in stationary engines and boilers. In conclusion, Mr. Cuss spoke highly of the Baxill's patent water-heater, which he illustrated by diagrams.

Mr. Cuss was thanked by the Institute, on the motion of the President, but a discussion of a technical and scientific nature was postponed until the August meeting, the members, *ad interim*, to be supplied with printed copies of the paper.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

July 30.—The colliers in North Derbyshire are fast settling down to work, and the strike may be said to have terminated. This is the result of the decided action taken by the executive of the Miners' Association in refusing to allow the money in hand to be paid to the members who were out. The men at Staveley have returned to work on the masters' terms, and in doing so have exhibited a wise discretion, seeing that not only had they received an advance at a time when it was not given at other places, but they are in possession of many advantages that are not enjoyed by the men at any other colliery in the district. During the week the Midland line of railway has resumed something like its old appearance, in long trains of coal going to the South. There has been some improvement in the tonnage going to London, although prices have in no way improved, whilst there is every appearance that with such an abundant supply of coal as we shall now have the present rates will not be maintained. A good deal of coal from the pits on the Erewash Valley line is being sent to the metropolis, as well as into Northamptonshire and the home counties. The Shorland Colliery, near Alfreton, recently purchased from Mr. Bailey, the mortgagee, by the South Yorkshire Miners' Association for more than 70,000s., is highly spoken of by the secretaries as a very valuable property, although many persons well acquainted with it are of a contrary opinion. A banking firm, it is said, has offered to lend 40,000s., to complete the purchase. The Iron Trade of Derbyshire has undergone little change of late, and continues in a tolerably healthy condition.

The business doing at the leading works in Sheffield is without much alteration, several branches being particularly quiet. The plate mills have been doing very well, whilst there has been a steady trade in Bessemer rails. There is a very fair demand for malleable castings in specialities in particular, for which the works of John Crowley and Co. are noted. These include the patent car-retted malleable cast-iron, in good demand for articles in which great strength is necessary, as well as the patent chaff-cutters and lawnmowers, which have obtained a very high reputation. During the week several collieries between Sheffield and Barnsley have resumed work, and it is expected that others will follow during next week. Very little coal is going from the district to London and the South.

The leaders of the Miners' Association, in a lengthy address, have replied to the animal versions made upon their conduct by some of the speakers at the recent meetings; indeed, abuse on both sides has been very thickly spread. Some of the men who said that their officials, whom they had raised from clogs into carriages, had betrayed them, have had the compliment returned by the publication of some interesting episodes connected with their private history. If all go to work it is proposed to sink or purchase two collieries every year, so that ultimately the members of the Association will be independent of their present employers; in fact, they will all be colliery owners. We are informed, in the circular alluded to, that "the grand principle of co-operative industry will have become so strong, its principles will have taken such deep hold of the minds of our people, and its benefits will have become so patent to all, that nothing can stop its onward march, or prevent its spread amongst all trades in the country; and we ask, is this grand prospect to be shut out? Is this splendid opportunity to be lost? The prospect is certainly a glorious one as drawn by the secretaries, but to ordinary and practical mortals it would appear to be enveloped in an atmosphere of moonshine. What the next 20 years—that being the time given for the accomplishment of such extraordinary changes—may bring forth it is not easy to say, but we do not think it is at all likely that those of the present race of colliers who may then be alive will all be gentlemen, and, instead of working in their clogs, be riding in their carriages. The prospect, however, is really a pleasant one—on paper, but we are afraid that very few colliers will swallow such a bait. However, we agree with Messrs. Norman and Casey, that the very best thing the men can do is to resume work at once, and, having done so, they may indulge in pleasant dreams of the future.

Sir John Brown's Atlas Works at Sheffield produce from 5000 to 6000 tons of manufactured iron weekly. A new trade is coming into existence at Sheffield—the smelting of iron from ore. Seven or eight of these smelting furnaces have been recently started, and Sir John prophesies the erection of 50 more within two or three years.

THE COLLIERIES' STRIKE IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—The strike of miners connected with the South Yorkshire Colliers' Association has now been brought to a close. A meeting of delegates, representing 53 lodges, was held yesterday at the Temperance Hall, Barnsley. After a sitting, lasting nearly two hours, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That the men now out of employment at the several collieries in connection with the Association be invited to resume work at once upon the terms agreed to by the employers on the 15th inst., at Doncaster—10 per cent. reduction on the gross earnings, and 2½ per cent. reduction to be left to arbitration. A long discussion took place with regard to having the books of the Association audited by a professional accountant, but the subject was left over to the next delegate meeting. It is now expected that the colliers will be at work in the course of a few days; so ends the strike in connection with an association numbering 23,000 members.

MINING NOTABILIA.

CATHEDRAL.—The lode in the shaft is worth 40s. sterling for copper ore, and the levels west of same 25s. The first sale of ore will take place on the 19th inst.

ST. AUBYN UNITED.—During the last month it has been proved that the rich gossan lode has been missed by all former workers of this mine. The lode having split, the easterly branch was pursued. Although it has not yet been reached, the easterly branch is believed to be the main lode. The lode is a considerable quantity of copper the north-easterly branch or lode is the main one, as evidenced by a continuous run of splendid gossan for 300 fms. east of the engine shaft, where at 150 fms. east, at 6 fms. from surface, light grey and black ores are now being dug out. This mine bids fair to become one of Gwynedd's principal mines.

WIRRAL MARY TIN MINING COMPANY.—The shares in this company have for the past few days been inquired for, and it is admitted on all hands the mine is one of the best in Cornwall. We hope the property will repay the shareholders.

WEST ESKDALE LLE.—The works at both mines are now in full operation, and from recent arrangements there is no fear for the future, even in the driest of seasons, of any want of water. At the Western Mine the whole of the machinery is in good working order; the mine is in fork, and dressing ore will be resumed on Monday next. At the Eastern Mine they have during the past week been sinking the shaft, met with a large vein; as these veins are the inevitable precursors of ore, a fresh indication has been afforded of a good lode ahead. The manager appears more confident than ever that at the next level a large vein of lead ore will be met with, and, judging from the indications throughout, there appears to be no doubt that his anticipations will be realised. The dressing of ore at the mine will follow immediately on cutting into the lode in the 35 ft. level. The returns from the Western Mine are calculated to pay all costs, the dividends must commence on this event taking place. The lode will be cut into in this level about the end of August.

The following Report arrived too late for insertion in its proper place:—**ASHETON.**—M. H. Whitford, J. Craze, July 29: The lode in the 60 west will yield from 2 to 3 tons of lead and blende per fathom, and although it lets out water freely the 40 is not sufficiently drained to enable us to sink a winze. The lode in the 40 end west is at present poor. The lode in the 40 end, east of No. 1 winze, will yield 2 tons of lead and blende per fathom, principally lead. The winze of No. 1 winze, in the back of the 40, will yield 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The winze of No. 2 winze will yield 2 tons of lead per fathom. The two stopes of No. 2 winze will yield in the aggregate 2½ tons of lead and blende per fathom. The lode in the 40, west of Brown's shaft, will yield 15 cwt. of lead and blende per fathom. From the appearance of the lode here an improvement of lead is expected. The stopes east of winze, west of Brown's shaft, will yield from 15 to 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of the 30, west of main shaft, will yield 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. Machinery and pitwork all in good working order.

IN LIQUIDATION.

MINERAL PROPERTY IN NORTH WALES.
THE VIRON UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
M. R. DE ROME has been favoured with instructions from Capt. A. B. Brown, R.A., and J. H. Tilley, Esq., the Liquidators, to **SELL BY AUCTION**, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1874, at Twelve o'clock, on the premises of the said company, in the parish of Halkyn, and county of Flint, all that **VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY**, known as—
THE VIRON MINE.

The same is now in the possession of the company, held under sundry leases and agreements, embracing an area of about 140 acres; together with the whole of the **PLANT, MACHINERY, APPLIANCES, AND APPURTENANCES** now upon the premises, including **HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, CYLINDRICAL END-BOILER**; pit-head-works; powerful crab winch and bucket; 200 yards of pitch pine skip rods and skip; plunger and drawing lifts; bridge, by Kitchen, of Warrington; smiths' tools, and iron and steel stores; carpenter's bench and tools, and a quantity of timber. The buildings are nearly new, and have been erected in a very substantial manner. The whole is in good going condition.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with plans annexed, can be obtained of the Liquidators; or Messrs. Bell and Gower, Victoria Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.; or of Capt. HARPER, on the property; or of the Auctioneer, Kendal, Westmoreland; price is each.

THE OLD GUNNISLAKE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all the LEASEHOLD MINES AND PREMISES known as the **OLD GUNNISLAKE MINE**, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, held under two leases, granted by the Duchy of Cornwall, dated respectively Sept. 12, 1859, and Nov. 10, 1860, at a minimum rental of £35 per annum, payable yearly in June, and which leases contain the usual covenants.

Together with the **THREE ENGINES, BOILERS, CAPSTANS, and the customary PLANT and MATERIALS**, all in good working order, as a going concern. The leases and detailed list of machinery, plant, materials, &c., may be inspected at the office of the Liquidator, Mr. F. T. PERCY WELLS, 12, North Street, South Square, Westminster, from whom orders to view may be obtained.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, as a going concern, the WHOLE of the

TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the parish of BEERFERRIS, in the county of DEVON, including **MATERIALS, MACHINERY, and SETT**, and all the appliances necessary for working the mine.

The above is well known as a most promising progressive mine, and considerable quantities of mineral have been raised from it.

It may be viewed on application to the Agent, on the Mine, between 1st and 7th August, 1874.

Tenders, stating the highest price that will be given, to be forwarded not later than Monday, 10th day of August, 1874, to MATTHEW GREENE, Liquidator, 85, 85, Gresham House, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE.
THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED MINE are REQUIRED, on or before Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1874, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESS, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, to the Liquidator of the Mine, MATTHEW GREENE, Esq., 85, 85, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made of the assets of the mine.
 MATTHEW GREENE, Liquidator.
 85, 85, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, July 24, 1874.

TO ZINC SMELTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain to an immediate purchaser, for £5000 (lowest price), one of the finest **ZINC MINING PROPERTIES** in EUROPE, situated in the **PICOS DE EUROPA**, province of SANTANDER, SPAIN, comprising **FIVE MINES**, having a superficial area of 385,000 square metres.

The mineral is abundant, of excellent quality; the calamine, when calcined, yields 60 per cent. of metallic zinc, and the lead, which is found in considerable quantities, yields 75 per cent. A road has been made to the mines by the proprietors at a cost of £60,000 fr., and there is a good horse, workmen's cuttings, blacksmiths' shop, stable, &c., which together cost £15,000 fr.; also **THIRTY ACRES of good FREEHOLD LAND.**

The titles are a direct Government concession, free of all royalties, to purchaser for ever. A good shipping port is within easy distance, and labour is cheap and abundant. With spirited working under judicious management this property is capable of producing a net profit of at least £10,000 a year. Immediate possession given.

Address, Mr. Woods, Santander, Spain.

IRON MINE FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, the LEASE of an **EXTENSIVE RED HEMATITE IRON ORE SETT** for the residue of a term, of which twelve years are unexpired. Thousands of tons of ore have been sold from the mine, which is in the vicinity of celebrated iron mines, near good shipping ports, with excellent roads.

For particulars, address "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

FOR SALE, —
 A 50 inch Cornish PUMPING ENGINE, new.
 A 30 inch ditto ditto, with BOILER, nearly new.
 A 2½ horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate.
 A large quantity of PITWORK and other MINING MATERIAL.
 Apply to—
W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, — IN NEW SOUTH WALES, —
 1340 ACRES TIN LANDS, — Lode and Stream.
 2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold).
 2112 ACRES IRON AND COAL.
 2250 ACRES COAL (on sea coast).
 4000 ACRES COAL (inland, on railway line).
 200 ACRES KERESKENE SHALE.
 200 ACRES PLUMBAGO.
 105 ACRES FREEHOLD GOLD DEPOSIT (Brown's Creek).

The above properties are all first-class, and on or near railway lines or water carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of the best selections made).

Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given to parties able to carry out arrangements.

Apply to the owner—
CHARLES W. WEEKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

FOR SALE, a very good second-hand 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with **TWO CORNISH BOILERS AND FITTINGS**, 11 tons each, condensing work equal to new.
 Also **TWO very good 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES**, with or without BOILERS.
 Apply to F. W. MICHELL and Co., East Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT 30-in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE.

For particulars, apply to JOHN R. DANIELL, Solicitor, Camborne.

FOR SALE, an excellent 60-horse high-pressure HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE (30 in. cylinder 5 ft. stroke, with **TWO spherical-ended cylindrical BOILERS**, 42 ft. long and 5 ft. diameter. Also **TWO SETS of 18 in. FIT PUMPS**, about 200 ft. long each, with double bell crank connecting rod, and spars and gear complete. An 11 in. double-action force-pump is attached to the engine, which can be detached or otherwise.

Application to be made to THOMAS HAWKLEY, Esq., C.E., 30, Great George-street, Westminster; or to Mr. LOAM, at the Waterworks Office, Nottingham.

SAM'L MAPLES, Clerk to the Company.
 N.B.—The articles above mentioned have been used for sinking a large shaft, and are peculiarly well adapted for colliery and other mining purposes.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.
 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; **HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE**, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a **PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS**, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a **TUBULAR BOILER**, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.
 Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London, E.C.

MINE ENGINES FOR SALE. —
 A 60-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with **FLY WHEELS**, and 36 heads of STAMPS, complete.
 A 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 10-ton BOILER.
 A 15-in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 8-ton BOILER, with cage, &c., complete.

The engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Cornwall. For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKER TYACK, Solicitor, Helston.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 86, LONDON WALL, E.C.
 and **MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER.**
 Business done in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares.

MESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO.,
 20, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description. A Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free upon application. Fourteen years' experience.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the REPERY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the REPERY MINING COMPANY.—Take notice, that a MEETING of the creditors of the first mentioned company, and the contributors of the second-mentioned company, will be HELD at our offices, situate in Quay-street, Truro, within the said Stannaries, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration a scheme for the FINAL ADJUSTMENT of ALL MATTERS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO COMPANIES.

By the proposed scheme it is intended that, having regard to the equities subsisting between the two companies—

1.—After payment of the costs of the Liquidator to transfer the balance of assets remaining in Court to the credit of the second-mentioned company from the said company to the Liquidator of the first-mentioned company.

2.—To pay the costs of the Liquidator of the first-mentioned company, including the costs of and incident to the adjustment of the equities between the said companies, and the preparation and carrying out of the said scheme out of the assets of the said company.

3.—To recoup out of the same assets two contributors of the Cost-book Company the call of 10s. per share on 400 shares, made under an Order of the said Court, dated the 7th day of March, 1873.

4.—To admit the claim of Dr. John Smith to prove for the sum of £750 against the first-mentioned company.

5.—To distribute the balance of assets of the first-mentioned company rateably amongst the creditors of such company whose claims have been allowed.

CARLYON AND PAUL, Truro
 (Solicitors for Messrs. Pearce, Whitehead, and Murray, Contributors of the Cost-book Company).

Dated this 27th day of July, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro, until the 8th day of August next, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be GIVEN for the INTEREST of the said company in the LEASE under which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on at the Perran Consols Mine, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, within the said Stannaries, and also for the WHOLE of the MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS belonging to the said company, at and upon the said Mine.

To inspect the above, apply to the Bailiff in charge at the Mine, and for further particulars to the said Official Liquidator as above.

R. M. PAUL, Truro, Solicitor for the said Official Liquidator.

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, July 30, 1874.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867; AND OF THE BLENCOWE CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Liquidator of the said company, at the Blencowe Consols Tin Mine, in the parish of St. Stephens-in-Bronwell, in the county of Cornwall, until the 12th day of August next, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be given for all the INTEREST of the COMPANY and in the LEASES or SETTS under which its mining operations within and upon the said mine have been carried on; and also for the WHOLE of the valuable and extensive MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS belonging to the said company, at and upon the said mine.

To view the same, apply to Capt. TREDDINICK, on the Mine; and for further particulars to M. E. JOBLING, Esq., the said Liquidator, at Osborne House, Tavistock, in Devon; or to

CUNLIFFE and BEAUMONT, Solicitors, 43, Chancery Lane, London; or SMITH, ROBERTS, and PAUL, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated the 30th day of July, 1874.

VALUABLE IRON MINES, QUANTITY OF HEMATITE IRON ORE, MINING PLANT, &c., &c., FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE MAUGHOLD HEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY JOHN STEPHEN (Lockman of Maughold), under process of law, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, all and singular the WHOLE of the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the said Mining Company in and to TWO CERTAIN MINING LEASES OF LANDS, in the parish of Maughold, in the Isle of Man, granted by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests to James Allan, James Robert Macarthur, and Richard Rowe, and held by the said company.

Also several hundred tons of **HEMATITE IRON ORE**, of good quality, part of which is now lying at the shipping stage at Dhyrmane, in the said parish, whence it can be conveniently shipped, part at Ballajura in the said parish, and part lying in the yard occupied by the said company, on the South Quay, in the town of Ramsey, in the Isle of Man.

Also the whole of the **FIXED and MOVEABLE PLANT and GEAR** at the said company's mines in Maughold aforesaid, comprising sleepers, rafts, wood and iron wagons, barrows, mooring anchor, buoy and chain, wrought-iron kibbles, windlass, rolls, ropes, chains, smithy and fittings, smiths' tools, &c. Large quantity of timber staking, loose timber, old iron and lumber of various descriptions, wooden sheds and buildings, &c., &c.

The ore on the surface will be sold first in lots; afterwards the whole of the property above enumerated (excepting the said ore), including the INTEREST of the company in and to the LEASES aforesaid, will be put up for competition.

The SETTS, which comprise several hundred acres, are crossed by several well-known copper and iron lodes, from which large quantities of ore have been raised, and which are now in full bearing.

The situation of these mines is all that could be desired with regard to labour and shipping facilities, and the property is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

Sale to commence on the ground at Maughold at Twelve o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, when conditions will be declared.

For further particulars in the meantime apply to the said Lockman; or at the office of—

ALFRED DUMBELL, Advocate, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

Dated at Ramsey, the 13th day of July, 1874.

VALUABLE AND NEARLY NEW MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT POLBREEN MINE, ST. AGNES, SCORRIER, CORNWALL.

MR. T. T. WHEAR, Auctioneer, Camborne, is favoured with instructions **TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, 4th August, 1874, by Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at POLBREEN MINE, St. Agnes, Scorrier, the WHOLE of the valuable and nearly new**

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

THE FOLLOWING, COMPRISING:—

ONE 25 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fittings, complete, with first piece of rod.

ONE 24 in. cylinder STAMPING and WINDING ENGINE, with ONE 9 ton BOILER, stamps axle, 16 heads and frames, complete.

21 7 in. pumps.

1 8 in. ditto

1 9 in. ditto

1 9 in. working barrels.

1 7 in. H. piece.

1 7 in. windbore.

2 9 in. ditto.

1 7 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland.

1 8 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland.

30 fms. 8 in. pitch pine rods.

40 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods.

8 pairs rod plates.

Capstan and shears.

2 horse whims, with shaft tackles.

2 10 ft. sheaves, wrought iron arms.

100 fms. 2½ in. steel wire rope, nearly new.

2 horse whim ropes.

Chain of various sizes.

2 tram wagons; 3 cisterns.

Whim kibbles for steam and horse whims.

4 tons railroad iron.

Scales and weights.

The WHOLE of the VALUABLE TIN LEAVINGS on the MINE.

Also the account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles in general use in mines.

Refreshments will be provided.

For further particulars, apply to E. MESSARD, Esq., 10, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; or Capt. J. O. YANCARROW, Basset-road, Camborne; or to the Auctioneer, Camborne.—Dated July 21st, 1874.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to include in the Sale by Auction of the Surplus Plant at the Portland Breakwater Quarries, on Tuesday, August 18, 1874,

THREE SETS OF MASSIVE IRONWORK, FOR AN INCLINE OR PIT, WINDING GEAR, nearly new,

Each consisting of 8 in. wrought-iron main shaft, 17 ft. 4 in. long, with turned bearings; two cast-iron centres for drums, 11 ft. 3 in. diameter, drilled for lagging; two cast-iron flanged outer curbs, drilled on the inside for lagging, and fitted for breaks on the outer curbs; two wrought iron break bands, 5½ in. wide, 1 in. thick, with screwed bosses; two 3 in. screws to work the same, 8 ft. 6 in. long, with hand wheels; two cast-iron carriages for main shaft, with brass bearings; four cast-iron carriages for break gear; six cast-iron brackets, with brasses; and three cast-iron shoes; also about 1800 fms. of wire-rope.

To be viewed by catalogues only, which may be had at sixpence each (without which no person will be admitted) of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and CO., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.; and at the Engineers' Office, Portland Breakwater.

The lots will be delivered free on board a vessel on the quay at a charge of 8s. per ton.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF A MOST VALUABLE BITUMINOUS COLLIERY, called the CRIBBWR COLLIERY, TONDU, near BRIDGEND.

MR. ROBERT EVANS is instructed by the proprietors **TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 3rd day of August, 1874, subject to conditions to be then produced, at the Wyndham Arms Hotel, Bridgend, all that most valuable COLLIERY, called**

THE CRIBBWR COLLIERY.

TONDU, BRIDGEND, with the whole of the **PLANT and MACHINERY** as it stands now in full working order.

The proprietors hold the above colliery under a most advantageous lease for forty-five years, from 24th June, 1871, at very low royalties and sleeping rent, and is fitted up with all necessary machinery for carrying on a very extensive trade, and being situated in one of the best positions for transit in the county, within easy distance of the principal seaports, and a siding from the main line up to the pit's mouth. The coal is considered the very best for the manufacture of tin-plate, coking, and household purposes.

A list of the plant will be produced at the time of sale, and a report and plan of the surface and underground workings to be seen at the offices of the Auctioneer, at Bridgend; and of the Manager, Mr. GREGORY, at the colliery, Tondy, Bridgend. Sale to commence at Three o'clock.

IMPORTANT SALE OF STEAM ENGINES, RAILWAY PLANT, DRAUGHT AND CARRIAGE HORSES, WAGONETTE, TIMBER, CHAINS, IRON, STEEL, and numerous other EFFECTS in great variety.

MESSRS. HANCOCK AND SONS have received instructions **TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at Par, Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, and two following days, a large quantity of surplus**

RAILWAY PLANT.

Powerful draught horses, carriage horses, carriage, harness, timber, iron, steel, &c., comprising

THREE STEAM WINDING ENGINES, by Taylor;

TWO VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES, with BOILERS, by Chaplin, 4 and 6-horse power respectively;

TWO HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, with VERTICAL BOILERS, by Simpson, 6 and 8-horse power respectively;

Two circular saw benches, with saws, driving belts, &c., complete; 150 to 200 wooden and iron earth wagons, in first rate condition, with wrought-iron and cast-iron wheels; 30 spring ballast wagons; two locomotives; three 30 fm. 6 in. plunger lifts; 10 double and single purchase crab winches, blocks and rope falls; hydraulic and other lifting jacks; several sets of powerful iron blocks, treble, double, and single sheaves; also snatch blocks; one travelling crane, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; one double-acting 9 in. pump, with rocking lever, &c.; 40 to 50 tons of very superior temporary rails; a large quantity of wrought and cast iron scrap; used timber, planks, boards, ladders, tubs, &c.; 100 loads of Swedish timber, in balks of long lengths, and mostly about 10 to 11 in. scantling.

ELEVEN FIRST-RATE DRAUGHT HORSES, accustomed to railway work.

TWO CARRIAGE HORSES, about 15 hands high; one wagonette, and set of double harness; several contractors' carts, timber drag, &c.; 10 platelayers' trolleys, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; one platelayer's trolley, broad gauge; one powerful rail press on trolley, 4 ft. 8 in. gauge; 100 to 200 heavy barrows; fittings and tools for seven or eight smiths' shops, including bellows, anvils, vices, &c.; a large quantity of navvies' hand tools, miners' tools, &c., such as picks, shovels, hammers, drilling tools, swell jumpers, bars, &c.

A large quantity of timber dogs; railway dogs for temporary use; new bar iron and steel; several tons of ½, 5/8, and ¾ in. chain; and numerous other effects, the property of Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., the greater part of which was bought new about 18 months since, and only employed during the construction of the Cornwall Minerals Railway recently completed.

The facilities afforded for the removal of the above plant, &c., to any part of the kingdom by rail or water are unusually good, being close to the Par Wharves, and only about four miles by the Cornwall Minerals Railway to the deep water port of Fowey; about three miles to the port of Charlestown, and within a mile to the Par Station on the Cornwall Railway.

The whole may be viewed two days previous to the sale, and printed catalogues (on which the order of sale will be named) obtained on the premises at Par; at Sir Morton Peto's Offices, Tywarthen, Cornwall; or at the offices of the Auctioneers, Sydney-place, St. Austell, Cornwall.

Sale to commence each day at One o'clock.

Dated Sydney-place, St. Austell, 8th July, 1874.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD.

THE WASSELL GROVE ESTATE, WORCESTERSHIRE.

A VALUABLE LANDED AND MINERAL PROPERTY, situate in the parishes of HAGLEY and HALES OWEN; and **COPYHOLD LANDS**, in the township of LUTLEY; including an AREA of about **FIVE HUNDRED ACRES**, with the **MANSION HOUSE**, known as "**WASSELL GROVE**," and several **FARMHOUSES, HOMESTEADS, and COTTAGES** thereon.

The Estate lies nearly in a ring fence, is situated in a most important Mineral and Manufacturing District, being only eight miles from Birmingham, ten miles from Worcester, five miles from Dudley, five and a half miles from Oldbury, two miles from Hales Owen, one and a half mile from Cradley, and about the same distance from Stourbridge.

VALUABLE COAL and OTHER MINERALS and RICH BEDS OF FIRE-CLAY and IRONSTONE exist under the Estate, as proved by borings made upon it.

MESSRS. CHESSHIRE and GIBSON beg to intimate that they have received instructions **TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 20th day of August next, at the Ben and Chickens Hotel, in New-street, Birmingham, at Four o'clock in the afternoon for Five precisely, the above HIGHLY VALUABLE and IMPORTANT LANDED and MINERAL PROPERTY**, in the following or such other Lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale.

Full particulars, with conditions of sale and reports as to the minerals, are in course of preparation, and will be issued shortly.

FREEHOLD, in the parish of HAGLEY.

LOT 1 will include the **MANSION HOUSE**, known as "**WASSELL GROVE**," with its stables, carriage-houses, and out buildings, extensive pleasure grounds, and land, in the tenancy of Sampson

LOT 2 will include the **WASSELL GROVE FARM**, with out buildings, and extensive agricultural buildings, in the occupation of Mr. Henry Wright; woods and dingles, in hand; and **TWO COTTAGES** and gardens, containing

120 2 22

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
18000	Alderley Edge, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	12 1 8	0 1 0	Aug. 1874
20000	Alley Crib, T. & M., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	June 1873
30000	Bampfylde, C. & M., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	June 1873
8500	Blanc Caelan, s. l., Cardigan* (44 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	—
200	Botallack, t. c., St. Just	115 5 0	—	—	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
500	Brodford, s. l., (23000 Deb. B. Sp. et.)	100 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 10 0	—	—	2 18 6	0 4 0	July 1874
3348	Cargill, s. l., Newlyn	5 0 5	—	—	4 16 3	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, l., Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	1 6 6	0 2 6	Aug. 1873
1000	Carn Brea, c. l., Illogan†	35 0 0	—	—	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
6000	Cath. & Jane, l., Penryn & Penryn	5 0 0	—	—	0 7 6	0 1 0	May 1873
2450	Crook's Kitchen, l., Illogan†	20 4 9	—	—	11 7 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock†	1 0 0	—	—	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4296	Dolcoath, c. l., Camborne	10 14 10	—	—	104 14 2	0 10 6	July 1874
6500	Drake Walls, t. c., Calstock	5 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1874
10000	East Ballewidden, t. Sancreed†	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11	0 0 5	Feb. 1874
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	2 14 6	—	—	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
300	East Darran, l., Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	222 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
6400	East Pool, t. c., Illogan	0 9 9	—	—	13 11 8	0 2 6	July 1873
15000	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron†	5 19 0	—	—	20 0 0	0 7 6	July 1874
5000	Exmouth, s. l., Christow	0 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2800	Fardale, l., Isle of Man†	25 0 0	—	—	50 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1873
40000	Glasgow Carr, c. (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 10	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
15000	Great Laxey, l., Isle of Man†	4 0 0	—	—	16 17 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1874
25000	Great West Van, l., Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
8000	Great Wheal Vor, t. c., Helston†	40 15 0	—	—	15 19 6	0 2 6	May 1872
6400	Green Hurth, l., Durham*	0 6 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 6 0	May 1874
20000	Grogwinion, l., Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	July 1874
1024	Haroldfoot, l., near Liskeard†	8 10 0	—	—	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000	Hingston Downs, c. Calstock† (41 sh.)	1 0 0	—	—	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
400	Killalee, s. l., Tipperary	18 15 0	—	—	63 13 5	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
400	Lisburne, l., Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	563 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
5120	Lovell, t. Wendron	0 10 0	—	—	0 17 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1874
11000	Melindur Valley, l., Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	—	0 3 7	0 3 7	June 1874
9000	Minera Mining Co., l., Wrexham*	4 0 0	—	—	63 11 8	0 2 0	May 1874
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. l., l.	7 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
12000	North Hendre, l., Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 2 6	July 1874
2000	North Levant, t. c., St. Just	11 9 0	—	—	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
7000	Old Treburget, s. l., ordinary shares	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
9000	Old Treburget, s. l., (10 p. et. pref.)	0 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
5000	Pedn-ar-dra, t. Redruth†	9 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000	Pendall, t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	3 5 0	0 2 0	July 1874
80000	Penrith, t. c., Gwynedd	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1873
8000	Phoenix, t. c., Llaninhorne†	4 13 4	—	—	39 19 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Polmer, t. c., St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick, s. l., Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1874
1120	Providence, t. Lelant†	16 7 0	—	—	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2000	Roman Gravel, l., Salop†	7 10 0	—	—	3 13 6	0 8 6	Apr. 1874
10000	Shelton, c. l., St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
612	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 15 0	—	—	715 0 0	2 0 0	July 1874
8000	South Carr Brea, c. l., Illogan	1 15 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1874
6000	South Darran, l., Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	—	1 6 0	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
8771	St. Aust Amalgamated, c.	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, l., Salop†	6 0 0	—	—	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
5000	Tinroft, c. l., Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	—	—	47 3 6	0 5 0	May 1874
15000	Trevel, t. c., Bodmin	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, t. Helston	6 5 0	—	—	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
18000	Van, l., Llanidloes†	4 5 0	—	—	12 19 6	0 10 0	July 1874
3000	W. Chiverton, l., Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	—	—	62 10 0	0 5 0	June 1873
2048	West Wheal Frances, t. Illogan	27 3 9	—	—	3 12 6	0 5 0	June 1873
612	Wheal Basset, c. l., Illogan	2 0 0	—	—	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
4295	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	11 14 0	0 3 0	May 1874
800	Wheal Margaret, t. Uney Lelant†	15 7 6	—	—	82 2 8	0 10 0	May 1872
10000	Wheal Mary, t. St. Dennis†	5 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
80	Wheal Owles, t. St. Just	76 5 0	—	—	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
15000	Wheal Tregoss, t. Roche	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheal Whisper, t. c., Warleggan†	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
35000	Wicklow, c. s. l., Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	62 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
85000	Almadén, l., Spain†	2 0 0	—	—	1 3 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
20000	Almadén and Triton Consol., s. l.	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 3	0 1 0	May 1873
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	0 11 6	0 2 0	July 1873
10000	Battle Mountain, s. c. (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, c. California*	4 0 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 2 6	July 1873
6000	Binsberg, l., Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4	0 8 0	July 1873
12250	Burra Burra, c. l., So. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	16 15 0	0 10 0	June 1874
20000	Cape Copper, l., So. Africa.	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1873
40000	Cedar Creek, c. California*	5 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
30000	Central American Association†	0 15 0	—	—	0 16 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1873
15000	Chicago, s. l., Utah†	10 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 1 6	July 1874
21000	Colorado Terrible, s. l., Colorado†	5 0 0	—	—	2 5 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
76182	Don Pedro Norte del Rey†	0 16 0	—	—	2 5 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
2350	Eldorado, c. l., Nova Scotia†	10 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1873
6000	Emma, s. g. s. l., Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	—	—	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c. l., Aust.	2 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
15000	Ferguson, c. l., California*	2 0 0	—	—	4 2 0	0 5 0	July 1873
80000	Flagstaff, s. l., Utah†	10 0 0	—	—	4 4 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1874
25000	Fortuna, l., Spain†	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
30000	Gold Run, l., l.	1 0 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 2 0	July 1873
60000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia†	1 3 0	—	—	14 10 0	7 6 0	Mar. 1873
20000	Las Chancas, s. l., Utah	5 0 0	—	—	1 11 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
10000	Llaneros, l., Spain†	3 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
7837	Lusitania, Portugal† (25 shares)	3 10 0	—	—	6 0 0	0 3 0	July 1873
15000	Mammoth Copper, c. l., Utah, c.	10 0 0	—	—	15 16 0	0 19 0	June 1874
3000	Mountain Chief, s. l., Utah†	10 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
18000	Pontian Mining & Ironworks, c. l.	20 0 0	—	—	1 16 0	0 10 0	July 1874
10000	Pontian, s. l., France	20 0 0	—	—	15 6 0	0 19 0	June 1874
100000	Port Phillip, c. l., Chum†	1 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
40000	Richmond Consols, s. l., Nevada†	5 0 0	—	—	1 16 0	0 5 0	July 1874
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.†	1 0 0	—	—	15 per cent.	—	May 1873
112500	Sierra Buttes, c. l., California†	2 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1873
60000	South Aurora, s. l., Nevada†	5 0 0	—	—	0 14 2	0 2 0	Nov. 1873
15000	Sweetland Creek, c. l., California†	4 0 0	—	—	2 16 0	0 4 0	June 1874
20000	Tolima, s. c. (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 6 0	May 1873
500	Westphalian, s. l., c. l., Prussia†	20 0 0	—	—	54 0 0	0 20 0	Dec. 1873
15000	Western Andes, s. c. (500 £5 f. pd.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 3 7	0 1 9	Jan. 1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, c. l., Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, c. l., Victoria*	2 10 0	13½	13½	Fully pd.
2000	Bellavista, s. Peru* (£10 shares)	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
30000	Blue Tent, <i>hyd.</i> , California	5 0 0	5½	5 5½	Fully pd.
60000	Braganza, c. l., Brazil†	0 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, s. Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
60182	Chentales, c. s. l., Nicaragua† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, s. Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1873
10000	Crescent, c. l., Plumas County, California*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Cuba, c. l., Minas Gerais, Brazil†	0 17 6	—	—	June 1872
10000	Douglas, s. Georgetown, Col.	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, c. s. California*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. l., New Granada†	2 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, c. l.	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Goetz Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, s. California	1 0 0	1¾	1 1¾	July 1873
6000	Hornachos, s. l., (£10 shares)	5 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1874
50000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil†	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
2000	Independence, c. l., California*	5 0 0	3	2½ 2½	Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., c. s. California*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
60000	Javali, c. l., Nicaragua*	2 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa, s. l., c. l., Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1874
65000	London and California, s. l.	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, c. l., Colombia* (65000 issued)	10 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, l., Spain†	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Malpasso, c. l., Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, 5s. paid)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, c. l., Honnet, Germany*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	2 0 0	—	—	Allotment
6000	Monte Loretto, c. l., Italy*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
15000	New Pacific, c. s. Nevada*	0 7 6	15	¾ ¾	Jan. 1874
60000	New Quebrada, c. l., Venezuela*	5 0 0	3¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
60000	New Rosario, s. Mexico*	5 0 0	1	¾ 1	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, c. l., Coromandel†	5 0 0	5	4½ 5	Fully pd.
10000	Newfoundland, s. l.	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	North American, c. l.	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
60000	Panulillo, c. l., Chili†	4 0 0	1½	¾ 1½	Fully pd.
80000	Pastarena United, c. l., Italy†	3 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
5000	Rica, c. l., Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
100000	Rio Tinto, c. l., Huella, Spain	0 19 0	7½	13½ 13½	Jan. 1874
32500	Ruby Consolidated, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
50000	Russia, c. l., Orenburg and Uta†	10 0 0	2½	2½ 2½	Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, c. Chili†	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
30000	Santa Barbara, s. l., Brazil	0 7 6	7½	¾ 1	Mar. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, s. Colorado*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, c. l., Colorado*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
255000	St. John del Rey (ES stock and its multiples can be dealt in)	2 0 0	250	240 250	"Stock" pd.
20000	St. Louis, c. l., California	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	Star of Nevada, s. l. (12000 issued)	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
30000	Tecoma, s. Utah*	10 0 0	7½	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
20000	Thornhill Reef, c. l., Australia*	1 0 0	15	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico†	28 7 8	33½	33½ 33½	May 1873
14000	Utah, c. s. l., Utah*	5 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully p.
7500	Yorke Peninsula, c. l., South Australia	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully p.